

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LII.]

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CONTENTS.

Epitome of the Week, &c.	405
Leading Articles:—	
The British Fleet in Eastern Waters	406
Official Mystery in North China	406
The Coming Winter and Chinese Affairs	407
Population and the Weight of Power	407
London and Chinese Immigration	408
The Crisis: Telegrams	408
Hongkong Sanitary Board	408
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce	409
Fusiliers at the Seat of War	411
The Crisis in China	412
The China Squadron Command	412
Hongkong Released from Quarantine	412
Sham Fight at Kowloon	413
The Capsizing of the <i>Canton River</i>	413
Manila as a Rival to Hongkong	413
Interesting to Sportsmen	413
The Theatre	411
Messrs. Ward & Marsh's 2nd Subscription Concert	414
Canton	414
Peking	414
Tientsin Notes	415
Dairy Farm Co., Limited	415
Punjom Mining Co., Limited	415
Extension of the Italian Convent	415
Supreme Court	416
Cricket	419
Football	420
The Interport Shooting Match	421
Hongkong Volunteer Corps	421
Hongkong and Port News	421
Commercial	421
Shipping	423

BIRTHS.

At 9, Park Lane, Shanghai, on the 16th November, 1900, the wife of GEO. CAULTON, of a son.
On the 17th inst., at No. 5, Lyceum Villas, Kowloon, the wife of the Rev. J. H. FRANCE, of a son.
At "Bemfica," Robinson Road, on the 20th November, the wife of A. M. L. SOARES, of a son.
At Hongkong Hotel, on the 21st November, the wife of J. HAND, Aberdeen Dock, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Church, Penang, by special license, on 1st November, by the Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley, M.A., ALFRED EDWIN SKEELS, of Cambridge, England, to GEORGINA KATHLEEN STARKY, of Bath, Somerset.
At St. Andrew's Church, Chefoo, on the 7th November, 1900, by the Rev. A. E. Burne, MICHAEL JAMES SILVERTHORNE, younger son of the late Alfred SILVERTHORNE, to KATE, only daughter of the late Captain Thomas LYELL, of Garryne Castle, Forfarshire, and Mrs. Jas. J. CLEMENTS, of Chefoo.
On the 8th November, at St. Andrews Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev. D. Holland Stubbs, WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Marine Engineer, of Birkenhead, to HELEN MARY, widow of Capt. Arthur Hodge TILLY, late Pilot, Singapore.
On Thursday, 8th November, at Colombo, Mr. J. C. KOOPMAN to Miss B. C. FICHTNER.

DEATHS.

On the 11th instant, at No. 51, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, EMILY CHARLOTTE, relict of Charles H. DALLAS.
At the Diamond Jubilee Memorial Hospital, Tientsin, on the 18th November, of typhoid fever, LIONEL C. BARFF, aged 31 years.
On the 14th November, at No. 10A, Wilkie Road, Singapore, LILY, daughter of Mr. H. GRAND, of Katz Bros. Limited.
At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 15th November, Mrs. HENRI FEER, née Oliveau, aged 19 years.
At "Terra Verde," on the 18th inst., VICTOR, the beloved son of E. B. KELLY, aged 15 weeks.

THE

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAIL.

The French mail of the 21st October arrived, per M. M. steamer *Ernest Simons*, on the 20th November (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

An Anglo-Siamese Agreement has been published in London, remedying the taxation grievances complained of.

The Empress Dowager has issued a Secret Decree, warning all Viceroys and Governors to prepare for immediate war.

A Reuter's telegram reports growing complaints at Washington against Count von Waldersee's military action round Peking as excessive and calculated to exasperate the Chinese.

Count von Waldersee has requested the withdrawal of Chinese troops from the vicinity of territory occupied by the Allies, on which he will discontinue the despatch of punitive expeditions.

The report emanates from London that Count von Waldersee has complained to St. Petersburg that the Russians guarding the railway at Taku and Tongku relinquished their guard without warning.

Count von Bülow stated in the Reichstag this week that Germany intends no adventurous policy in China and that the reinstatement of a strong Chinese Government will best suit Germany's interests.

The Russian newspapers, faithfully reflecting the official view, strongly condemn the conditions formulated at Peking as unpracticable and as likely to lead to the endless prolongation of a dangerous crisis.

There is a report that Sun Yat Sen, who was one of the prime movers in the Kwangtung rebellion, is now in Formosa. It is said that the Japanese Government will probably order him to leave the country, on the ground that his presence is considered detrimental to public peace.

The *Universal Gazette* reports that there has been a meeting of the high officials in attendance on the Court at Hsianfu to consider the advisability of a return to Peking. Of the ten who were present four voted for the return, five for continued residence at Hsianfu, and one for further flight in to Szachuan.

It has been ascertained that the Chinese actually did attempt to divert the Customs duties collected at Shanghai into the interior, ostensibly to meet the needs of the Imperial Court. This was, however, discovered by the vigilant director of the Russo-Chinese Bank, M. Pokotiloff, who put a stop to the proceedings by energetic representations to the Viceroy.

Admiral Seymour's command on the China Station has been prolonged until the settlement of the present difficulties in China. Admiral Rawson, however, according to the latest papers from home, was to have sailed for China on H.M.S. *Glory*, which was to leave on the 21st inst. Admiral Seymour proceeded to Hankow on the 21st instant.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has stated that General Tung Fuhsiang now entirely dominates the Imperial Court at Hsianfu and makes peace impossible. The Yangtze Viceroys have urged the Empress Dowager to return to Peking and are said to have guaranteed her personal safety. She regards them, however, with utmost suspicion and thinks they are plotting her capture.

Dr. Knappe, German Consul-General at Shanghai, has been on a mission to Nanking. According to a Chinese official despatch, he asked Viceroy Lig Kung-yi, first to permit foreign troops to ascend the Yangtze, and secondly to stop all supplies to Hsianfu. It is more probable that the establishment of a German Consulate at Nanking was Dr. Knappe's object.

Russia, England and Japan have hitherto managed the civil government of Tientsin, but it is now said that Germany has asked for a share, states the *Japan Mail*. Her demand is supposed to be based on the fact that her military strength in Chili has been augmented, the inference being that the civil administration of the occupied districts is to be partitioned with reference to the forces of each Power at the scene.

A telegram received in Shanghai at the beginning of the week announced that the three principal official culprits condemned to death by the Allied Powers for complicity in the missionary murders were beheaded at Paoingfu, and not shot, as was announced by the *Ostasiatische Lloyd*. The same despatch states that the heads were exposed on bamboos an entire day: and that the circumstance has created a profound impression amongst the Chinese in the North.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* describes the explosion of war-junks at Tulu (or Tu-lin) thus. The British part of the Paoingfu expedition, he says, on their way back captured several large Chinese war-junks and found them loaded with arms and ammunition. The latter having been placed on shore was being guarded by Indian sentries, but these were unable to keep back a lot of curious Chinese, mostly boat-people. Suddenly a terrible explosion took place, the whole lot of captured ammunition igniting. No British were injured, but five Indians and about a hundred Chinese were killed besides many injured. Those who witnessed it described the scene as most terrible; the sufferings of the dying, the cries of the many so fearfully torn, and the smell of burning flesh left impressions which nothing will erase from the memory.

According to a service contemporary the pay of Count von Waldersee in China has been fixed at 2,000 marks (£100) a month. As the annual income of a general commanding in the German army is 21,900 marks (£1,085), Count von Waldersee does not appear to derive any great increase of pay from his new post. His allowances, however, are on a more liberal scale, as he is granted 10,000 marks (£500) a month as table money; but with this he has to provide for the subsistence of fifty officers of his staff, and also to pay for entertainments he may have to give to the superior officers and diplomatists of foreign Powers. He will also continue to draw pay at the rate of 36,000 marks (£1,800) a year as a field-marshal on the active list, and also a certain number of rations. Altogether, therefore, the pay and allowances of Count von Waldersee will amount, while he holds his appointment, to 180,000 marks (£9,000) a year.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN EASTERN WATERS.

(Daily Press, 19th November.)

With an unanimity rare when political questions are concerned, men of all ranks and all parties have expressed the regret felt at the retirement of Mr. G. J. GOSCHEN from the head of the Admiralty; and the hope is perhaps universal that he may in the Upper House continue the good work which he has so ably superintended in his official capacity in the Lower. Mr. GOSCHEN has learnt the art rare in the age of party Government of being able to merge the politician in the administrator, and shines out conspicuously amongst the later Ministers of Queen VICTORIA as the one man who had conceived the highest ideal of a statesman, and was content to serve his country in preference to advancing the interests of any of the sections of which it is composed. It is thus that he has been able in the Navy to keep abreast of the feverish desire for bigness which has seized upon the continental Powers; and which, commenced by them without any due consideration for the eventual consequences, had it not been courageously met, would have become a menace, not for England alone, but for each and all of the Continental Powers in turn. Unfortunately it has not been the case that the single-mindedness of the First Lord has been imitated by his colleagues, who have been too often led by the exigencies of the position to place national in a subordinate position to party questions. Nor was Mr. GOSCHEN himself always held sacred in these little inter-cabinet eddies, and the consequence has been that there has been a drag from beginning to end placed upon the efficiency of his office. In fact it is well known that the Government is in arrears with that programme which three years ago it presented to Parliament, and no very clear statement has been made of the causes that influenced the delay. Of course the most was made out of the industrial causes at the bottom of the Engineers' Strike, but after discounting this fully there yet remains a good deal to be explained as to the falling off in the promises of Lord SALISBURY's Government in this important matter of Naval preparation. The promise held out to the nation as an inducement to make the necessary sacrifices was that it was essential to the well-being of the Empire at large that the British Navy should keep in advance of the next two most conspicuous navies in the world, and should always closely approach in power the three other most formidable. That principle was kept in view at the beginning, but there has recently been so evident a desire to contravene it that it was not till public opinion declared itself in unmistakable language that the recommencement of activity was decided on. Thanks largely to that personal example which Mr. GOSCHEN himself set, the internal work of the Navy seems to be in a fairly efficient state, so except for the recent very evident display of lukewarmness at headquarters, as seen from merely home eyes, the British Navy is in a position to maintain its old supremacy. When, however, we come to the East, and more especially to the Pacific Ocean, a very different state of affairs is seen; and this is not confined to China, but extends to the entire of the Great Ocean. Although Russia has been quietly but steadily increasing her fleet in Eastern waters, it was not till after the fiasco at Port Arthur that it became formidable. France following her example has recently been improving both the number and style

of the ships on the East coast of Asia, while as a naval power Japan has been making enormous strides. These movements began before the recent difficulties with China, and it is needless to say that full advantage has been taken of it to render their fleets on the Pacific stronger than ever. Following the example of the others when Germany made up her mind to join in the Chinese settlement she likewise took good care that her fleet should be powerfully reinforced, and in this she was followed by the United States, who now have in these Eastern waters a powerful fleet. Though the greater part of these additions have been made in furtherance of a policy in accord with England, and the larger portion of the fleets are those of friendly nations, it is the fact, however, the British Government may seek to suppress it that the British fleet in these seas is not only outnumbered, but surpassed in efficiency. At the beginning of the Chinese struggle England did make considerable efforts to reinforce her fleet in Chinese waters, but the efforts she made were such as to still further emphasize the need of a more powerful armament. Vessels were withdrawn from Vancouver, from Australia, and from the Indian station, and notwithstanding the weakening of the squadrons at those several stations, no adequate effort has been made to fill up the gaps. We are glad to learn, therefore, that another battleship will shortly leave for the East.

We have recently on more than one occasion pointed out the exceedingly strong position in our hands in the possession of Vancouver Island and the Gulf of Georgia, and pointed out how oblivious of the fact was our home Government. It is satisfactory to find that we have not been alone in urging this fact on the attention of the Naval authorities. On the 29th September last the *Graphic* followed suit and pointed out the very unsatisfactory condition of affairs there. We in China have been from time to time led to believe that the Esquimaux Station was more or less intended to act as an aid in time of necessity to the China station, but the notice in the *Graphic* must dispel that idea. The fleet at Esquimaux consists of out of date and under-armed cruisers, and the people of Canada have been given to understand that Esquimaux might always look to China for reinforcements. But worse has to follow. A naval base which has to depend for its own defence on its men-of-war is in a worse position than if it did not exist at all. The defences of Hongkong as a naval base are little better than ridiculous were war to break out with a naval power. It is uncontested that the greater portion of our Fleet in Chinese waters would have to be sent to Hongkong simply to protect our fortifications. This is bad enough, but it is worse when we learn that the same is true of such ports as Sydney, and in an even greater degree Esquimaux. Yet, as we pointed out, in the possession of Esquimaux and the Gulf of Georgia we owned one of the most powerful, if not absolutely the most powerful, naval positions in the world. It is time that the Government and the people of England should begin to understand these things, and learn that there are some things of greater consequence to national well-being than the parochial struggles which have of late dominated our policy, and have affected not one but all the parties in the State.

Commander Arthur W. Ewart, who served a commission in the cruiser *Grafton* on the China Station, is shortly to be appointed naval attaché at Berlin.

OFFICIAL MYSTERY IN NORTH CHINA.

(Daily Press, 20th November.)

To the pages of a novel we owe nearly all the knowledge we possess of the great campaign in Flanders, which resulted in the capture by the forces of WILLIAM III. of the citadel of Namur. If for no other reason, and quite irrespective of the literary merits of one of the wittiest works ever written, the *Life and Adventures of Tristram Shandy* will ever find a place on the shelves of every student of English manners and English wit. The Campaign in Flanders took place before the invention of the war correspondent, and we are in consequence left without any connected account of what has since been allowed to have been one of the most interesting series of military operations in the seventeenth century. It seems that unless in the future we are going to have a STERN to collect from the soldiers engaged some account of what the British and German troops are doing in the north of China, the closing campaign of the nineteenth century is likely to be as great a blank in the pages of history as that which ended the seventeenth. It is not that the operations even in themselves are devoid of interest, or that the people at home have no care as to what becomes of their forces in the field, as that none of the Powers engaged are particularly desirous that too bright a light should be shed on the bickerings and unpleasantnesses which have been a feature since the murder of Barou von KETTELER first brought into prominence the influences at work in Peking. The representatives of the various Powers who were quite content to score, each for himself, in the game of murdering the missionaries in Shantung, found it quite a different thing when the position was brought home to each individually after the murder of the German Minister, and the imprisonment of themselves. For the first time in the records of the guilty city a perfect unanimity of purpose prevailed amongst the ministers within the walls—and that was to save themselves. As soon as by straining every nerve a sufficiently powerful force was got together to enable their rescue to assume a practical shape, it is notorious that all the old quarrels and jealousies broke out, all the stronger that they had been temporarily suspended. Indeed the scenes to be witnessed after the associated, for allied troops it would be a mockery of truth to call them, had entered Peking, were such as one and each perhaps wisely determined should be shrouded with as much mystery as it was in their power to bring about. To some this absence of the war correspondent has seemed an unmitigated blessing; and doubtless, seeing how his utility has recently, more than once, been more than doubtful, there is something to be said for this view of the question. If, however, this has proved under exceptional circumstances to be the case, the experience gained in England is that the advantages of having a faithful and unbiassed record of the events of a campaign far outbalances any accruing inconvenience. If we had had exposed to the open air the various pettinesses and unworthy intrigues, which from day to day have brought disgrace on certain of the European Powers, we should have found the task of the only two that have honestly sought a cure for the evils actually facilitated. Neither Great Britain, in spite of her mistakes, nor Germany have anything to lose by the most complete illumination of the steps they have taken, and it is only in the interest of the intriguer that there should

be any mystery thrown over their present proceedings. Did this absence of information apply only to the political aspects of the movements in the north, we might conceive that under certain circumstances it was both justifiable and desirable. There are good reasons for not publishing the names of the criminals required till we have them in our hands, and there is no need to publish plans beforehand of what we intend to do, except in the most abstract way. But these reasons do not extend to what has been actually done, and of which the enemy is more cognizant than ourselves. Recent telegrams indicate that an advance has been made from Peking towards the highlands of Shansi, and that apparently the passes of the Wutai Shan have been occupied; this surely is an item of news of more than passing interest to both Englishmen and Germans. It is known to the enemy who has been driven from his posts, and its publication can give him no possible information, yet not one word of these movements more than of the campaign in the Netherlands two centuries ago has come to the front. The war in North China is essentially a national one, in which the people of the two Empires are interested even more than their Governments; and public opinion is deeply interested in the result, which if carried out successfully will have far-reaching effects not only in China but in Europe. In fact, though the soil be China, the questions involved are European, or rather world-wide, and mystery can only aid the powers of darkness.

THE COMING WINTER AND CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Daily Press, 22nd November.)

The policy of withdrawing a considerable portion of the Allied Forces from Peking during the winter is open to question. According to latest advices received from that capital, it is thought extremely probable that the forthcoming winter may witness new complications, that when the ports are closed by ice and the roads obliterated by snow, the Boxers may think that their opportunity has again arrived, that the *fan kwei* are securely shut off from communication with the coast, and that they can easily be wiped out. The Boxer agitation has not died out yet, and it would be a mistake to imagine that the smouldering embers cannot break forth again into a lurid blaze. Even very lately attempts have been made by Boxers in the capital to create large conflagrations with a view of burning out or embarrassing the foreigners, and some of these fires might have covered a large area but for the prompt efforts of the British garrison. The announcement made therefore by telegraph from our Shanghai correspondent that a secret Decree has been issued by the Empress Dowager, warning all the Viceroy and Governors to prepare for immediate war, would seem to indicate that the misgivings felt by foreigners in Peking as to the outlook for the winter are not without good foundation. The foreign contingents garrisoning Peking have, we believe, all been reduced. Our only white troops left there at the present moment are the New South Wales contingent, and although they may be relied upon to give an excellent account of themselves if an emergency arises, it cannot be pretended that they constitute a large force. Nor is the Indian contingent by any means excessive. It consists of admirable material, and has given good proof of its intrepidity, but whether the men can stand the rigours of a Manchurian winter remains to be seen.

If the secret Decree reported to have been circulated among the provincial authorities really commands them to make preparations for war, then the Empress Dowager has cast away all pretence of making overtures for peace. The powers conferred upon Prince CHING and LI HUNG-CHANG to open negotiations for peace were, therefore, either a mere blind, intended merely to delay foreign operations, or else the demands made by the Treaty Powers are considered by the Empress Dowager and her minions to be far in excess of what they are disposed to concede. Possibly Her Majesty has been prevailed upon by Prince TUAN and General TUNG FUHSIANG to cast down the gage of defiance to the Allies because their own heads are in danger. General TUNG is said to completely dominate the councils of the Court, and as he has nothing to hope from either the party of reform in China or from negotiations with the Foreign Powers, he will naturally continue irreconcilable. The Empress-Dowager meantime holds the Emperor KWANG HSU in safe custody and regards the southern Viceroy with distrust. She is quite aware that both CHANG CHIH-TUNG and LIU KUNG-YI have remained on good terms with the Powers and have kept the peace in their provinces while the mandate to exterminate the detested foreigner had gone forth and was being obediently enforced in the northern provinces by subservient tools and Manchu officials impregnated with hatred of all change. She is reported to consider the Yangtze Viceroy as little better than traitors and to be plotting with the Allied Commanders for her capture and the restoration of the EMPEROR to full power free from her influence. And in truth, while there is no such plot in existence, the idea that the Foreign Powers will not in future permit her to sway the destinies of the Chinese Empire is sound enough. It would be the very crassest folly on the part of Treaty Powers ever again to recognise this woman in any position of power. Indeed, she ought to be exiled out of reach of mischief, and even then she would fail to meet the punishment she richly deserves, which she would inflict without mercy on her opponents. As the Empress is a woman of great sagacity, she has no doubt arrived at the conclusion that she may as well prolong the quarrel and defer the settlement, in the hope that time may breed dissension among the Foreign Powers. She is not so ignorant of European politics as not to know that the germs of disagreement always exist, and that a spark may at any moment light a train and lead to an outbreak, even while they are face to face with a common foe. But while this knowledge may lead her to build upon chances, and to engage in a winter struggle with the Allied Forces, she may find that, after all, the disagreements were trivial and the misunderstandings readily smoothed, and that when the spring comes round again she will still have to meet a stubborn and still united foe, exasperated by prolonged resistance and attempts to outwit them and to play them off against each other. The blood of the innocents, moreover, would still cry aloud for vengeance, and the long catalogue of injuries suffered and sustained would be still further extended.

Viscount Fugiami, Master of the Horse to the Emperor of Japan, is travelling through Europe to purchase horses and cattle of special breeds. He has already visited France, and has gone through Scotland and various parts of England, making extensive purchases. On October 13th the Viscount left for Russia whence he returns to Japan.

POPULATION AND THE WEIGHT OF POWER.

Daily Press, 23rd November.

At a banquet given last month in Manchester, in connection with the local Statistical Society, Sir ROBERT GRIFFEN made some very interesting remarks on the subject of the growth of the world's population and the consequent effect on the relative positions of nations and races in the world. The most striking point to which he drew attention was the prodigious rate of increase of the community of European nations and nations of European origin. Most startling of all was the growth of the Anglo-American population. One hundred years ago the population of the United Kingdom and the United States of America together was not more than twenty millions; now it is not less than one hundred and thirty millions. Though Russia and Germany could also show vast increases, the figures were nothing like so large. The change in the relative weight of European races in international politics is of course tremendous. Taking European nations and nations of European origin together, the increase for the century is estimated at 330,000,000—from about 170,000,000 to 500,000,000. Sir ROBERT GRIFFEN went on to say that during this time the non-European peoples of the world, the black and yellow races, had practically been stationary, and that the forces of civilisation had thus become nearly irresistible. In another century the change would be still greater, unless some great internal change should take place in the ideas and conduct of European races themselves—Sir ROBERT GRIFFEN was here alluding to the theories of MALTHUS—and an overwhelming population of European descent would have nothing to fear from other races. The "yellow peril," the speaker continued, would have vanished in a hundred years, because the yellow races would be far outnumbered. What, he asked, would the four hundred millions of China be compared with 1,500,000,000, or 2,000,000,000 of European race? It is, however, questionable whether the yellow races are in fact stationary as Sir ROBERT GRIFFEN states. We quoted a few days ago some statistics of Chinese immigration into all parts of the world, showing the large proportions which this movement has now attained, in spite of the fact that in many countries it is very sternly restricted. Yet China itself is as overflowing as ever, and the population, except in such parts as have not yet recovered from the effects of the devastation following the great Taiping rebellion, shows no tendency to stand still. Japan also is already too small for her population, and emigration has to be checked to avoid foreign complications. No such growth, it is true, can be shown as in the case of the leading white peoples, but it is not correct to say that the latter alone are increasing rapidly. It must be admitted, however, that the main contention of the speaker at Manchester is beyond all doubt, that the change of the relative positions of nations in the world has been astonishing in the last century. It is plain from the figures that the four great world-powers are now the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and Germany, while France is a doubtful fifth. The pre-eminence of the United States, if we judge by statistics, is unquestionable. What effect this will have on the future of the world's history we would not like to undertake to guess, but that it will be very great no one can deny. Dismissing purely economic and social questions, we must look for the course of politics to be more and more

directed by the peoples who are increasing most rapidly. Will it also be the case that the destiny of China and the Far East generally will be determined by the four Powers above mentioned? If with the re-election of Mr. McKINLEY to office the United States adopt a less retiring and vacillating attitude towards affairs in this part of the world, it is more than probable that a compromise between the views of the four will decide the matter. It is from the apparent divergence of these views that the compromise is proving so difficult to arrive at.

LONDON AND CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

(Daily Press, 17th November.)

Considerable discussion has been going on in the home papers on the question of Chinese immigration into London. The subject is not exactly a new one, but the threatened invasion of the metropolis, though often spoken of, has never become an accomplished fact. A certain number of Chinese there have been residing in London, but not sufficient to be called a colony. What it is now that particularly directs the attention of the emigrants to London it is difficult to say. Recent disturbances in China and the possibility of a period of unrest to follow may have driven many in a peace-loving nation like the Chinese to look for the quiet which they cannot get at home in a new field. Some prominent Chinese have already expressed their opinion as to the desirability of Great Britain as a goal for emigration. The most powerful Chinaman in San Francisco Chinatown, head of Six Companies, thinks it an ideal country for his compatriots. "In London," says SING LEE, "if the Scotch can displace the English, and the Germans displace the Scotch, and the Jews from Russia and Poland underbid the Germans, people of our race can underbid the cheapest Russian Jews in any kind of labour. So, depend upon it, some day soon we will come to England, where they will be glad to employ a man who will do twice an ordinary man's work at half one man's pay." This, however, is hardly a prospect which the London working-man is prepared to contemplate with equanimity. But there are certain branches of trade wherein, from the point of view of workmanship, Chinese labour would undoubtedly benefit the country. This is not denied by the strongest opponents of Chinese immigration into England, who base their objections to the invasion on entirely different grounds. Much of the prejudice against the Chinese, of course, is due simply to the fact that they are hard, cheap, and sober workers; but those who are above such prejudices argue strongly on moral grounds. We reproduced in Thursday's issue a well-written article from the London *Daily Chronicle*, under the heading of "The Chinese in London," wherein the difficulties of the question were lucidly set forth. Speaking of the introduction of washermen into London, the writer said, "The moral aspect of this laundry matter is the crucial issue, and it can only have been so generally neglected because the English public has, as a whole, so little experience in handling the problem which is presented in white communities where a considerable yellow population has established itself." The writer goes on to point out that he does not intend in any way to decry the Chinaman. But when he is at home he has his family—"and if his relations with parent, wife, and child differ greatly from those among ourselves, they nevertheless meet the requirements of the man's nature, which is the whole point." Deported to London, the coolie will have no

domestic ties of his own blood, he will be cut off from his old habits and customs, and it will be impossible (not to say unjust) to keep him a virtual prisoner in the quarters assigned to him. If he stays in England it must be as a free man, not as little better than a slave. With freedom there follows what has occurred in America and Australia, interbreeding with the white race and the result of this in a new half-caste population. Now there is much in what is said of half-breeds that is exaggerated and untrue, but it is undoubtedly very seldom the case that the children of mixed blood are improvements on either of the parent stocks, either physically or morally. Residents in the East have ample opportunities, if they wish, of studying the question, and if they lack experience they have themselves to thank. It is generally agreed that the worst point in the half-caste question is the anomaly of their position. At home this point very seldom arises. It is true that the blood of Londoners is occasionally even now subjected to unusual admixtures, but there has so far been no growth of a half-breed population. The inferior strains are gradually, through lack of fresh crossing, diluted almost beyond recognition. Even negro blood, which is apt to be very persistent, leaves little mark, though such mixed marriages have received considerable attention, in spite of their comparative rareness, in England. In the United States the feeling against miscegenation is very strong, and the sentiment is based on observation of facts. The objection, as was seen in a recent case, extends even to the Japanese, and legal complications were threatened in the particular instance to which we refer. It is too early yet to say that London is actually confronted with the problem, but at any rate it is not outside the realm of possibilities, and the matter should be well considered before it is too late.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SHANGHAI, 18th November, 8.57 p.m.
Viceroy Chang Chih-tung states that General Tung Fu-hsiang entirely dominates the Court, and that peace is impossible until Tung is suppressed.

Yu Chang, who was appointed Governor of Hupeh, has been ordered to resign and await further orders.

The present Shanghai Taotai has been promoted to be Treasurer of Hunan.

The Yangtze Viceroy, with Li Hung-chang, guarantee the personal safety of the Empress Dowager if she will return to Peking. The Empress-Dowager, however, considers that they are plotting with the Allies for her capture.

SHANGHAI, 19th November, 9.38 p.m.
A great fire occurred on the 14th inst. at Hanyang ironworks. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Chinese report that the Allies have captured two passes from Chihli into Shansi.

The German Consul-General has returned from Nanking. A Chinese official despatch states that he asked Viceroy Liu Kung-yi, first to permit the foreign troops to ascend the Yangtze, and secondly to stop supplies going to Hsianfu.

Admiral Seymour proceeds to Hankow on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

SHANGHAI, 20th November, 7.38 p.m.
The mission of Dr. Knappe, German Consul-General here, to Nanking has proved virtually fruitless.

Chih Sin, the former President of the Board of Rites, who was arrested by the Japanese, has committed suicide at Peking.

A secret decree from the Empress-Dowager warns all the Viceroys and Governors to prepare for immediate war.

SHANGHAI, 21st November, 8.15 p.m.

It is officially reported that Yuchang, who was recently appointed Governor of Hupeh died at Kaifengfu on the 18th instant.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

On Thursday afternoon, 22nd inst., a meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held. The President (the Hon. R. D. Ormsby, Director of Public Works) occupied the chair, and there were also present Dr. Bell (Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer), Major Brown, R.A.M.C., Dr. Hartigan, Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. Chan A Fook, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

THE KOWLOON WATER SUPPLY.

The following letter, dated Nov. 15th, from the Colonial Secretary was submitted:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 143 of the 29th Sept., which owing to an oversight was for some time mislaid. With regard to the immediate steps which are being taken to provide water for Kowloon during the approaching dry season, I am to report as follows:—What is urgently necessary pending the completion of the new Kowloon water-supply scheme is to put the pumping machines into efficient working order. This is being done as speedily and as thoroughly as possible by the Public Works Department. At present there is an abundance of water in the valleys from which the supply is drawn, and with the pumps and engines working satisfactorily the usual supply can be kept up. With regard to the new scheme above referred to, I am to inform you that the plans and particulars thereof are now with the Consulting Engineer in England and are shortly expected back. Provision for carrying on this important work has been made in the Estimates for 1901."

The following minute was appended:—

Major Brown:—"The new Kowloon water supply scheme has not been published. If it is not confidential application should, I think, be made for the publication of it in the *Government Gazette*."

The PRESIDENT said he did not think there was any objection to asking the Government to publish this scheme. He thought he informed Major Brown that it had been published, but on looking into the matter he found that the scheme was laid on the table at the meeting of the Council and that it was not published. He thought if the Board approved they might write and ask the Government and ask them to publish it.

Major BROWN said that in connection with this matter he thought the Board might congratulate themselves on having succeeded in doing something. The water supply at Kowloon had been improved very much indeed. He thought there had been practically no air supplied. (Laughter.)

THE CAUSES OF MALARIA IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

In replying to a resolution of the Sanitary Board requesting that a medical officer might be deputed to investigate the cause of the prevalence of malarial fever at certain Police Stations in the New Territory, the Colonial Secretary wrote as follows:—

"Please inform the Board that Dr. Young and Dr. Thomson are about to pursue investigations on the causes of malaria in the New Territory."

Dr. HARTIGAN asked if there was anything fresh to report in regard to malaria in Kennedy Town. The reason for his asking the question was that he was in receipt of a communication from Dr. Young, whom he spoke to on the subject, and asked specially for a memorandum in regard to mosquitoes and malaria. The speaker then read the following letter from Dr. Young on the subject:—

Peak Hotel,
21st November, 1900.

DEAR SIR.—As requested by you to-day, I have carefully thought out the two questions you raised, and in my opinions the answers are:—

(1) The actual drainage.—The draining of the nullahs (however desirable on other considerations) is unnecessary except where *Anopheles* breeding pools are distinctly localized. The number of the streams.—The enormous expense involved would naturally make it a matter of considerable time. I believe it is quite possible, in any nullah I have examined, to clear the *Anopheles* out by filling up their breeding places with stones and lime. They do not offer to take the second best pools and breed in them, but rather seek farther afield.

(2.) I can only say again, in proof of the statement that *Anopheles* and malaria are never in my experience found separately in the colony.—where there is malaria I have found *Anopheles*, and where there are *Anopheles*, fever follows inevitably. Take the instance mentioned to you to-day—the new married quarters on Kennedy Road. There, last summer, there were four pools breeding *Anopheles* at the rate of at least a dozen a day, within 48 yards of the building. These pools were the only ones in the immediate neighbourhoods in which *Anopheles* were found, after a very careful examination (they have been filled up by the military authority) but now that the *Anopheles*, infected from probably the surrounding Chinese, and living in the grass and bush, have conveyed malaria to these quarters, and more than half of the women and children living there have had fever within the last two months. Of the children over five years of age, something like 70 per cent. have had it. Are you to wait till you have other such sad evidence before definitely tackling this disease at its source? Why, the cost of medical attendance and medicines alone would have prevented this outbreak if it had been attended to last spring.

Dr. HARTIGAN, continuing, said he asked the question more especially because Mr. May had said it would take \$30,000 to drain the nullahs properly, and according to Dr. Young the work would cost only \$40 to \$50. If the quarters at Kennedy Town could be put in order for such a small sum, the sooner it was done the better.

The PRESIDENT said that Inspector Watson had been instructed to carry out surveys at Kennedy Town, with a view to the drainage of these nullahs. He was allowed \$30 a month for quarters. Mr. Ormsby, however was doubtful if the cost would be only \$40, and then Inspector Watson had reported that he could not find quarters for \$30 and asked permission to find quarters at the Peak. The speaker was of opinion that that request had been sanctioned.

Dr. CLARK was of opinion that to carry out the work thoroughly would take ten times the sum of \$40.

Mr. OSBORNE suggested that the Government be approached with a view of ascertaining what steps had been adopted to render the place healthy. His own opinion was that they were not doing anything at all.

Dr. CLARK—Ask the Government what they are doing.

The PRESIDENT said they had been asked to prepare a scheme and to estimate for draining the nullah, to turn this rocky ravine into a healthy orderly place. He expected that the expense would be nearer the \$30,000 mentioned by Mr. May than the \$40 of Dr. Young.

Dr. BELL said if they wanted a man's opinion they must get it in the ordinary way from the Government and that was the course they must adopt if they wanted Dr. Young's opinion.

Major BROWN rose to a point of order. They appeared to be altogether away from the original point.

The PRESIDENT said that, strictly speaking, the minute had nothing to do with Kennedy Town. However, it would do no harm to get this information.

Mr. OSBORNE moved that the Government be asked to inform the Board exactly what steps were being taken in Kennedy Town with the view of filling up these pools in the neighbourhoods of the inspector's quarters.

Dr. CLARK seconded, the motion was carried.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AT POKFULAM.

Mr. C. Vivian Ladds (Colonial Veterinary Surgeon) reported on the 21st instant:—

"I regret to have to report for the information of the Board that several cases of foot and mouth disease have occurred in shed 6, at the Sassoon's Villa premises at Pokfulam, the property of the Dairy Farm Company. The shed contains 11 cows, one bull, and 22 calves. Most of these cows are giving no milk at the present time, and what little there is I have given instructions shall not be used for human consumption. In the interests of other cattle-owners it is perhaps advisable that two watchmen should be stationed at the shed in question to carry out the usual instructions, although of course the Dairy Farm people themselves will naturally take every possible precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. I therefore now recommend that this shed be declared an infected area under the provisions of Bye-law 12 of Schedule 11 of Ordinance 17 of 1887."

The PRESIDENT said that this matter was so urgent that he took upon himself to sanction the appointment of the watchmen in order to nip this thing in the bud if possible. Now it was necessary that they should agree to declare the shed an infected area.

Dr. HARTIGAN—Has any attempt been made to find out the origin of the infection?

Dr. CLARK suggested that Dr. Hartigan might move that Mr. Ladds be asked to make enquiries and report.

A motion to this effect was carried, on the motion of Dr. HARTIGAN, seconded by Dr. BELL.

On the motion of Dr. CLARK, seconded by Dr. BELL, it was decided to declare the shed in question an infected area.

THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The death rate for the colony for the week ended November 3rd was 27.7, against 31.1 for the previous week and 23.6 for the corresponding week last year. The rate for the succeeding week was 25.8, against 24.1 for the corresponding week last year.

It was decided, on the motion of Mr. OSBORNE, seconded by Dr. BELL, that a notification be sent to Shanghai to the effect that the colony is now free from plague.

DEATHS IN MACAO.

The deaths in Macao for the week ended October 28th numbered 51; for the following week 44, and for the week ended November 11th 46.

This was all the business.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the Monthly Meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held at the Chamber Rooms, City Hall, at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, 15th November, 1900.—Present Hon. R. M. Gray (Chairman), Hon. J. J. Keswick (Vice, Chairman), Messrs. A. Haupt, Sir Thomas Jackson, Knt., D. R. Law, A. M. Marshall, R. L. Richardson, C. S. Sharp, N. A. Siebs, Hon. J. Thurburn (*ex officio*), and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).—

MINUTES.

The Minutes of the previous monthly meeting (held 23rd October) were read and confirmed.

QUARANTINE AND THE HEALTH OF THE PORT.

A letter having, on the 24th October, been despatched to the Government pointing out the loss sustained owing to the delay in issuing clean bills of health to the port, and urging that further quarantine restrictions were unnecessary.

A reply was received on 7th November, which was read. It stated that a close observance of the rules of the Venice Convention, which the Colony had joined, was necessary, but that ten clear days having elapsed without a case of plague occurring, H. E. the Governor had ordered clean bills of health to be issued to the port at once.

Also read letter from Colonial Secretary transmitting copy of further letter from the Bengal Government referring to a fresh amendment of the rules for surveillance at Chittagong of persons suspected of being infected with plague.

The Chairman said that, as clean bills of health had been granted, there was nothing further to be done in the matter.

THE PROPOSAL FOR THE BETTER CONTROL OF MASTERS AND ENGINEERS OF STEAM-LAUNCHES.

In conformity with the decision of the last meeting, a letter was, on the 24th October, addressed to the Government communicating the terms of the resolution adopted on this subject, and urging that steps be taken to give effect to the same.

Receipt of this letter was acknowledged on the 26th October, and on 13th November a further letter from the Colonial Secretary was received, which was now read, to the effect that for the purpose of arriving at a decision as to whether the proposed system of continuous records of certificates should be adopted, the Government intended to appoint a Committee to consider the subject and report thereon, and asking the Chamber to be good enough to nominate two of its members to join the proposed Committee.

After some discussion,

The Chairman proposed that Messrs. A. M. Marshall and D. R. Low be nominated to serve on the proposed Committee.

The Vice-Chairman seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE.

A letter on this subject, enclosing draft of proposed amending Bill, was on the 31st October addressed to the Government, and, in addition, strong representations were made in favour of the compulsory registration of the partners in Chinese hongks or firms.

Read letter from Colonial Secretary, dated the 9th November, acknowledging receipt of above letter and stating that the subjects with which it dealt were engaging the attention of the Government.

The Secretary said he had made some further researches into the history of former efforts to obtain a measure for the compulsory registration of partners in Chinese hongks, and gave some particulars of the results. A Bill had been drafted in 1874 by the Government for the purpose, but owing to opposition by a section of the Chinese, who engaged Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., on their behalf, and a change of Governors soon afterwards, the measure appears to have been dropped. The subject came up again at intervals, and Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Russell had, when Registrar-General, written a memorandum of some length upon it, but the matter was again shelved.

The Chairman said he thought it not improbable that a Commission would be appointed to go into the question thoroughly.

This concluded the business.

The following is the correspondence read at the above meeting:—

BETTER CONTROL OF MASTERS AND ENGINEERS OF STEAM-LAUNCHES.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1900.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, forwarding a resolution by the Chamber regarding a system of continuous record certificates for the masters and engineers of steam-launches, and to state that this matter has already been engaging the attention of this Government.

A further communication will be addressed to you in due course.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

The SECRETARY,

Chamber of Commerce.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1900.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter (No. 1,967) of the 26th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Government is desirous of being supplied with the fullest information on the subject of the proposed system of continuous record certificates for the masters and engineers of steam-launches before coming to a decision as to whether the system should be adopted. For this purpose it is proposed to appoint a Committee to consider the subject and report thereon to the Government. If the Chamber of

Commerce will be good enough to nominate two of its Members, His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to appoint two officers of the Government, the Captain Superintendent of Police and the Acting Harbour Master, to joint them on the proposed Committee. If the suggestion meets with the approval of the Chamber, I am to request you to furnish at your convenience the names of the gentlemen nominated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

The SECRETARY,
Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1900.

SIR,
I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th inst. in reference to the proposed system of continuous record certificates for the masters and engineers of steam-launches, stating that it is proposed to appoint a Committee to consider the subject and report to the Government, and asking this Chamber to nominate two of its Members to serve thereon.

In reply, I am instructed by the Committee to submit the names of Messrs. A. M. Marshall and D. L. Law for the approval of His Excellency the Governor, those gentlemen having signified their readiness to serve on such Committee.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 31st October, 1900.

SIR,
Recent proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court, and more especially a judgment delivered on the 9th July last by His Honour Chief Justice Sir John Carrington in the case *Kung Hing Shing Kee ex parte Albert Ah Wee*, in which it was laid down that, according to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Ordinance of 1891, Chinese traders or others non-resident in the Colony, although carrying on business therein under a firm's name either by themselves or in co-partnership with others, are beyond the reach of that enactment, have made it apparent that the law as it stands does not afford that protection to creditors which was intended when it was framed. I am therefore instructed to request you to be good enough to bring the question to the attention of His Excellency the Governor with a view to secure amendment of the Ordinance referred to.

2.—The result of the case above quoted has convinced all those engaged in commerce in this Colony that it is practically useless for a creditor to institute bankruptcy proceedings against a Chinese firm, since, if it should subsequently appear that any one member of that firm is domiciled in China, and has not ordinarily resided in Hongkong within a year of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition, such proceedings could be annulled. The Chinese custom of carrying on business under some fancy name, and of the firm consisting of a large number of partners, many of whom may be resident in China, and placing the conduct of the concern in the hands of a manager or of a partner possessing only a small pecuniary interest therein, is well known, and the evils arising from such custom have long been felt and acknowledged alike by British and foreign merchants and by the Chinese themselves.

3.—The Committee, in asking the Government to amend the Bankruptcy Ordinance of 1891, do so in the full assurance that they reflect the views and give expression to the wishes of the entire mercantile community, the legal profession, and the Judges administering the law. In order to facilitate the end in view, and to indicate the direction they think such amendment should take, the Committee beg respectfully to submit the draft of a short amending Bill (enclosed) for the consideration of the Government.

4.—In forwarding this draft Bill, which the Committee believe will have a most salutary effect in helping to reduce the number of fraudulent bankruptcies, they are not so optimistic as to expect that it will act as a complete check on all fraud of the kind. To secure this it will be necessary to establish a system for the compulsory registration of the individual members of Chinese firms or hongts trading in this Colony.

5.—This is no new question, nor is it a novel panacea for commercial ills. The advisability of the creation of such a system was considered so far back as 1874, when a Bill entitled the Victoria Registration Ordinance was drafted for the purpose, but did not become law. The question was again urged upon the then Government in 1877 by this Chamber, but without effect, the reply returned, on the 28th August, 1878, stating that it would be "very inexpedient to carry out such registration"; no reason for the alleged inexpedience, however, being offered. Again, in April, 1891, when considering the draft of the present Bankruptcy Amendment Ordinance, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce expressed a strong opinion that, to render the measure more completely applicable to local requirements, it should be preceded or supplemented by a Bill for the compulsory registration of the partners in Chinese firms, and added that without such registration as an adjunct the proposed new Bankruptcy Ordinance would lose much in usefulness. How thoroughly this provision has been fulfilled, the records of the Supreme Court can readily demonstrate.

6.—No real hardship would be entailed on the Chinese by the passage of such a measure. European and American houses trading here or in the Treaty Ports of China voluntarily announce to the public, by means of circulars and by advertisements in the newspapers, the names of the individual partners in their firms, and of all changes in such partnerships, at considerable expense, and certain Chinese firms have voluntarily followed the example. It is not too much to ask if the mass of the Chinese are averse to such methods, that they should register their partnerships with the Registrar-General. As a proof that the Chinese themselves are not likely to entertain any objection to such a system, I would remind the Government that in 1882 a petition very numerous signed by Chinese traders was presented to the Registrar-General praying that hongts or shops be required "to register and to appoint a fixed date within which all shops are to send in without delay the real names and surnames of their masters." This was really only a proposal to put into practice here a custom of trade observed among themselves in China, and as a means of identification and a precautionary measure against fraud could not excite hostility among reasonable persons.

7.—The creation of such a system would of course entail some trouble, and it would probably necessitate the employment of one or two additional clerks. It might also require the dissociation of the two offices of Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General; but as this is very desirable for other reasons—the work of the former having greatly increased within the last three years—the Committee trust that such a consideration would not be allowed to weigh in a matter of so much importance to the trade of the Colony.

8.—Trusting that His Excellency the Governor will agree with the Committee that the time has arrived when an earnest attempt should be made to grapple with a question so seriously affecting the conduct of business and the administration of justice in the Colony—in proof whereof I need only cite the fact that four recent bankruptcy cases heard in the Supreme Court could have been settled in fewer hours than they took days to hear.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 9th November, 1900.

SIR,
I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st October, and to in-

form you that the subjects with which it deals are engaging the attention of the Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

The SECRETARY,
Chamber of Commerce.

A BILL ENTITLED AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE, 1891.

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1.—This Ordinance may be cited as the Bankruptcy Ordinance 1891 Amendment Ordinance, 1900.

2.—The following provisions shall have effect in the case of a firm carrying on business in the Colony, whether such firm consists of two or more persons being partners or of any person carrying on business under a partnership name, that is to say,—

(1) A creditor of the firm shall be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against the firm and a receiving order may be made against the firm in respect of an act of bankruptcy committed in reference to the business of the firm by any partner of the firm, or by the person carrying on business as aforesaid, or by any person having the control or management of the business of the firm;

(2) It shall be sufficient that a receiving order against the firm be made in the firm's name, without mentioning the names of the partners, and such receiving order shall affect the joint and separate property of all the partners, and the like provisions shall apply in respect of an adjudication of bankruptcy; and

(3) The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to make a receiving order or an adjudication of bankruptcy against the firm shall not be affected by the fact, if it be so, that all or any of the partners of the firm or the person carrying on business as aforesaid are or is not British subjects or a British subject or are or is not domiciled in the Colony.

3.—Section 6 (1) (d) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1891, is hereby repealed and the following enactment is substituted instead thereof:—

(d) The debtor is domiciled in the Colony or, within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition, has ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business in the Colony.

4.—Except so far as they are altered by this Ordinance, the provisions of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1891, shall apply to proceedings in Bankruptcy against firms.

Australian papers just to hand show that the 10 per cent. increase on passengers inflicted on Hongkong rules for Australia also. A London telegram to Australia, dated the 12th ult. stated that the increase was 15 per cent.; that was incorrect as far as the Antipodean and Far East routes are concerned. Commenting upon the increase, a Ceylon journal says:—"It seems hard that, Ceylon being only 22 days from London, and Sydney 18 more, and the consumption of coal—the reason given for the increase—being therefore almost double to the latter place, the percentage should be the same, especially as the rate of passage-money to Sydney is so slightly in advance of that asked to Colombo. We are used to hard treatment, however, from the great shipping lines in matters connected with Australia, and are therefore not surprised that no difference has been made in the increased percentage. The notice in the *Age* showed that the P. & O. undertook the unpleasant task of 'belling the cat' and made the increase decided upon known."

THE FUSILIERS AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

[BY THE "RANK AND FILE."]

I.

On the return of the Royal Welch Fusiliers from the North the other day it was suggested to us that inasmuch as the regiment had been somewhat overlooked in the many and varied accounts of the war which had appeared in the public press, a short story of their doings while away from Hongkong would not only be interesting to the Battalion themselves, but prove acceptable reading to the general public. Acting upon the suggestion we instructed a representative to wait upon Lieut. Colonel the Hon. R. Henry Bertie and solicit an interview, more especially as it was well known that the Colonel had kept a somewhat lengthy diary of the events which led up to the entry of the allied forces into Peking. The Colonel explained that he was unable to furnish us with any details, and our representative was therefore left to seek other channels of information, which, although they might not be of such "official" import, might nevertheless bear the stamp of truth so far as it is possible to get it from a series of conversations with the rank and file.

Barrack-room whisperings are sometimes audible beyond the haversack's ken, and the gossip of the mess-table will often re-echo when the last strains of the regimental music which prompted it have died away. And so it came about that from Colonel to drummer-boy the Welch Fusiliers one bright June morning knew that something unusual was in the air, and that the regiment might be called out for active service at any moment. It was welcome news, for, perhaps, within the ranks of the British Army, none could be keener on serving their country than the gallants of Hongkong whose comrades had fought with so much distinction in South Africa. When, therefore, the call came to prepare for the North everyone was found ready, and the necessary work of packing the personal luggage of the officers, and storing the entire equipment of the whole force on board H.M.S. *Terrible*, which had been ordered to take the major portion of the contingent (i.e., A, C and E Companies) was but the work of a few hours. There were 360 men in all under Major Morris, Capt. Gynne, Rotherham, Richards, and Walwyn, and Lieuts. Owen and Flower, who embarked on board the battleship on the morning of 16th June, and when the huge leviathan left the harbour a few hours later it seemed as if a fine passage northward was in store for them. Not so; almost from the outset a strong head sea set in, and throughout the journey the elements made matters on board pretty uncomfortable. The steamer *Tai Sang* started shortly afterwards, with Colonel Bertie and H Company under Lieuts. Vyryan, Hay, Johnson, and Clieve. The passage north by this vessel is reported as having been all that was desired, fine weather marking it the whole way up.

In due time both vessels arrived on the Peiho, the *Terrible* in consequence of her draught having to anchor several miles below the Taku forts (which by that time had been captured, and were in the hands of the Allied Forces) and below the *Centurion*, the Admiral's Flagship. The disembarkation of the Fusiliers was carried out with commendable celerity, and by the aid of small craft the *Terrible's* contingent were soon landed at Sinho, at that time the British base of operations. The journey up the river is described as an exceedingly cheery one. The sky, which in the early morning had been thickly clouded over, and the sandy atmosphere peculiar to North China having rendered the night a rather dark and dismal one, brightened as the day wore on, and materially added to the general pleasure, ease, and contentment everywhere noticeable among the troops. As each foreign warship was passed cheer after cheer went up from soldiers and sailors alike, a passing reception which met with a hearty response from the Fusiliers. Two hours after disembarkation the force entrained for their first camp. The journey was not without its incidents, for before a dozen miles had been passed the train ran off the line, damaging several carriages, the first

one, on which the gun was borne, being totally wrecked. It was here, unfortunately, that the first personal injury to the Fusiliers had to be reported, Major Morris, who was in the carriage, being badly bruised and shaken by the derailment. Capt. Craddock, R.N., was also a sufferer, he faring perhaps the worse of the two. However, both officers received prompt surgical aid, and were soon in the throes of the work repairing the line and getting ready for another start. In due course the breaches in the line were repaired, and the Force sped onward without any further interruption till "Rail-head" was reached. Here were seen the steps which had been taken by the Boxers to tear up the line, and generally to render the further progress of the Force impossible. A short survey soon made it apparent that an advanced march must be made, and it was decided that the "Fall in" should sound at about three the next morning. It was a dark night, and over the plain a solemn silence reigned which gave a welcome rest to the troops, so much needed after the arduous labours of the past few hours. They had no tent equipment, but each found for himself a bivouac on the ground, wrapped round, as it were, by the long blades of corn. With the early morn they rose at the bugle call to continue the march on Tientsin with Major Morris in command. Commander Craddock, R.N., with the Naval Brigade, and a 3-inch Howitzer, proceeded to the right of the line, bombarding the villages on the way. The Fusiliers opened out on the left to two paces apart, and advanced in skirmishing order, reconnoitring the country for a distance of about 7 miles. This was with the view, among other things, of allowing the train conveying the Russians with 4 guns to pass through. About eleven o'clock in the morning the Fusiliers came across a number of Boxers about two hundred yards from the villages. They were quickly dispersed, many being left on the field, and the work of razing the villages proceeded till well on in the afternoon. The return to camp was uneventful, and another night's rest was taken ere the final advance was made on Tientsin City. It was at about four in the morning when the "fall in" sounded, and although the Allied forces numbered some 1,500 Russians, 200 Germans, 100 Americans, and 300 Fusiliers, with the same number of blue-jackets, some doubts were expressed as to whether Tientsin would be reached or not. News from the Capital had been full of surprises. International susceptibilities being considered, coupled with the not over sanguine view taken by commanders of troops generally, the outlook was not at all reassuring as on that clear July morning the march onward to Tientsin was undertaken. The Americans had done good work away on the right of the Fusiliers, and the Russians on the left had cleared the way for a few miles, but it was evident after a few hours march that a terrible fusillade must follow. And it did. The Russians received a check, and a strongly held village brought about what seemed at first a reverse. However, it was arranged that the Russians should take the station, and the Fusiliers should stand in for the village and a school close by. After marching in quarter column some distance and coming within 1,000 yards the Fusiliers opened out, and under a heavy fire both points were gained. It was about half-past eleven when Tientsin was seen in the distance, and under a heavy rifle fire the Fusiliers laid down behind an embankment to take breath from the blinding sandstorm. Then came the order to fix bayonets and with a charge the river was crossed, and Tientsin was taken, the enemy retiring to the native city.

II.

"Our lot is in it again. We've come out on top, Bill, and taken Tientsin at the point of the bayonet. Our Captain's a brick. There's no smash about him. He draws his sword, and waves it over his head, saying, 'Come on! follow me, men,' and at the charge we take the city." This is an extract from a letter written by a Welsh Fusilier to his brother in England, and it conveys, in a few words, a truthful summary of that eventful fourteenth of June, when the city of Tientsin, with all its historic associations, fell to the destructive force of modern warfare. Of course, in an independent account of the part played by any one section of the

Allied Forces along the route from Taku to Peking, there must necessarily appear the stamp of patriotic egoism and uncontrolled fervour, but the ordinary reader will pass over with an excusing glance any apparent tendency of the writer to regard the doings of the Fusiliers shoulders high above their fellows, or give them greater credit than that justly due to them. That they took a leading part in the capture of Tientsin admits of no doubt, and it can truly be said of them that right through the campaign they distinguished themselves by their dash, organisation and superior strategy. The valor of the rank and file avails but little if the man at the head is not staunch and strong. That Colonel Bertie and his officers proved their strength and military skill all those associated with them have abundantly testified, and once more the Fusiliers as a body have shown to the world that they are fully trained soldiers, quick in action, valorous in battle, and able to grasp and execute the emergencies of the conflict.

TWO BROTHERS SIDE BY SIDE IN DEATH.

Starting therefore from the point where we left the Fusiliers in the teeth of a blinding sandstorm, rising from their temporary resting place along the embankment, and, at the call of "the charge," sweeping everything in front of them over the bridge into the doomed city, we follow them to a quiet little spot which is to be their barrack-home for a time while preparations are being made to advance to the relief of the Legations at Peking. Private Power had been shot but a couple of minutes before the last charge was made into the city, and Privates Martin and Jones were lying wounded in their hospital at Coffin Hall not far from the cemetery off the Victoria Road. The main body of the corps was bivouaced in a large godown which had been used as a fur-store, and which at that time contained several tons of furs, some of rare value. It was a spacious place, and did very well for the use to which it was put, more especially as there were several open spaces between Meadows Road on the right, and Club Road on the left, which were capital recreative spots for the men. The stay of the Fusiliers in Tientsin was marred by two deaths—strange to say, two brothers named Porter—one within a few hours of the other. The first one met his death by a shell piercing the wall of the store. Some Chinese youths were throwing stones at the windows, and Porter looked out to tell the boys to cease their play. A shell burst right in front of him and blew his head off. Some mistake subsequently arose in entering upon the necessary documents the regimental number of the deceased, and his brother's number 4,014 was inserted instead of 3,644—a mistake unfortunately, very often made in time of war by the roughly improvised clerical staff. The brother that evening wrote a long letter home to his mother informing her that a mistake had been made, and that he himself was alive and well. The letter was posted in the ordinary way, and on the following day Porter was picked out to form part of a reconnoitring party. He went out and was shot almost at the outset. Both brothers were buried in the same grave in the little cemetery at Tientsin, and a cross has been erected over the spot by a few of their comrades.

Before leaving Tientsin and proceeding on the road with the Fusiliers it may be well to notice the unbounded enthusiasm which met the arrival of the troops at the hands of the besieged populace. Men, women and children alike joined in the general thanksgiving. Colonel Bertie showed much consideration for his men, for, as soon as it was possible he dismissed them, in order that they should be able to partake of the abundant supply of refreshments furnished them by the demonstrative crowds who gathered about them. Beer was handed round *ad libitum*, and viands of every sort and description doled out with grateful hands.

THE ADVANCE ON PEITSANG.

It was Friday, August 3rd, before any practical step was taken towards the advance on Peking. Reconnoitring parties had brought in the news that the enemy were strongly posted at Peitsang about five or six miles distant, and a council was held among those in command of the different allied troops. Dur-

ing the afternoon a detachment of the Allies left the city, but it was not till the next day that the main body of the force was sent out. The right wing comprised 5,000 strong, and were made up of the French, Russians, Austrians, Germans and Italians; the centre, about 5,000 strong, and the left wing (the Japanese) estimated at a little under 10,000. Throughout the whole of the afternoon rain fell heavily, and the Fusiliers were ordered by Col. Bertie to wear their greatcoats. A halt was made after a somewhat brisk march, and the men were given a little rest in the open. It was a dark night, and as it wore on the rain increased. There was no shelter except that which could be obtained by the side of the embankment, and the protection, if any, afforded by the long blades of corn clustered heavily together in the open fields. It was about half past one when the general order was given to advance. No bugle sounded, and each man fell into position as best he could in the darkness. Shots were falling all round them as they went silently along, fortunately without doing them any damage. They proceeded onward till a huge embankment was reached, when the Colonel, halting, directed them to lie down behind it, and wait till reinforcements came up. Presently the 12th Battery of Artillery from Jullunder came in sight, and taking up a position on the left commenced to shell the enemy's position. A heavy cross-fire followed for about an hour when the order was given to cross the plain where the enemy were thought to have been entrenched in large numbers. Shells were falling on all sides, and the plain was literally being swept by bullets as the Fusiliers in extended order proceeded. H Company received a rather sudden order from the staff officer and Capt. Gwynne to lie down, as they feared they were then not more than 200 yards from the enemy's position, which was being shelled on the opposite side by the Russians. In their onward march they had crossed an underground mine, which fortunately had failed to be of service at the time they crossed it in consequence of the damped state of the powder. It was some little time before the order to advance was again given, and the Fusiliers then proceeded along the embankment a few hundred yards further till they came up to the enemy's position *vis-a-vis*. They then saw that the ground was loopholed for some considerable distance, and was a position which would have afforded any enemy all that they could desire, but the Chinese left it and retreated across the pontoon bridge towards Peitsang. It was about one o'clock before Peitsang was reached, the troops then having been under fire nearly twelve hours.

(To be continued.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

The British transport *Uganda* arrived on the 15th inst. from Taku.

H.M. gunboat *Pigmy* arrived on the 16th inst. from Shanghai.

The following arrived in the harbour on the 17th inst.:

The *Waterwitch*, surveying ship from a cruise

The Amer. transport *Zafiro*, from Manila.

The *City of Bombay*, transport, from Odessa, bringing 1,911 Russian troops.

The *Rewa*, British transport, from Calcutta.

The *Izumi*, Japanese cruiser, from Swatow.

The American transport *Cesar* arrived from Manila on the 18th inst.

H.M.S. *Algerine* arrived on Sunday night from Weihaiwei, on her way to relieve H.M.S. *Brisk* at Singapore, whither H.M.S. *Pigmy* is also going to relieve H.M.S. *Bramble*.

The British transport *Rewa* left on Monday morning for Taku, while the *Zibenghla* and *Uganda* departed for Calcutta, the *Mohawk* for Singapore, and the *Salamis* for Sydney.

The British transport *Landaura* arrived from Taku on the 20th inst.

The U.S. monitor *Monterey* left for Canton on the 20th inst.

The transport *City of Bombay*, chartered by the Russian Government, left for Port Arthur on the 20th inst.

The British transport *Landaura* departed for Calcutta on Wednesday.

The French cruiser *Chasseloup Loubat* arrived on the 23rd inst.

THE RECENT TROUBLE IN KWANG-TUNG.

Information reached Hongkong on the 17th inst. that Acting Viceroy Tak had issued instructions to a number of expectant magistrates in the Tungkun district to co-operate with the local authorities with a view of thoroughly investigating the circumstances and extent of the recent looting and destruction of mission property and dwellings of the Converts so that a fair amount of compensation may be awarded to each property holder. The following is a full list of the officers appointed; Expectant Magistrate, Jay Sg Yuam, deputy to the Shun Tak District; Expectant Magistrate Ngi Wai, deputy to the Sun Ui District; Expectant Sub Prefect Chu Shu, deputy to the Sun Ming District; Expectant Sub Prefect Cheong, deputy to Hoi Ping Yau Ping, and Hok Shan Districts; Expectant Magistrate U. Tan is appointed Deputy to Yen Ping and Nam O Districts.

NEWS FROM SHANGHAI.

The following notes are from the *N.-C. Daily News* of the 16th and 17th inst.:

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

It seems now that the railway has been handed over by the Russians to Count von Waldersee, not to the British direct.

THE KANSU REBELS.

The local mandarins report that H.E. Sheng has sent a despatch to the Foreign Consuls here denying the report that Prince Tuan and General Tung Fuhsiang were in league with the Kansu Mahomedan rebels.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS STILL FAR OFF.

We are informed from a reliable source that Li Hung-chang has telegraphed to this port that he is afraid that peace negotiations are still far off and very difficult to accomplish.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER INCORRIGIBLE.

A high Chinese official now in Hsian has wired to his family residing at this port not to start for Hsian to join him, as the Empress Dowager is incorrigible and will not be guided by wiser counsels; and further, that the crisis in Shensi is daily getting more complicated.

ANOTHER WAY OF PUTTING IT.

A Hsian telegraphic despatch states that the Empress Dowager cannot punish General Tung Fuhsiang as he has, since his return to Hsian from Ninghsia, lately surrounded himself with powerful guards "to prevent arrest." The fact is that his troops surround the Empress Dowager as guards and she is in Tung Fuhsiang's hands.

THE EXTORTION OF THE REACTIONISTS.

With reference to the coming of Yu Chih-yuan, son of Governor Yu Lien-yuan of Hunan, on a mission of extortion to gather funds for the prosecution of war with the Foreign Powers, a Soochow despatch states that in obedience to commands from Hsian the high authorities of Soochow have now begun to enforce the extortion of money from the gentry and wealthy merchants of the city and prefecture, and have even gone so far as to throw an M. A. (Chüjen) into prison for refusing to use his influence in exhorting his friends to contribute towards the "patriotic fund."

THE LONG-COMING GOVERNOR.

It will be remembered that when an Imperial edict was published last month appointing Sung Shou (Manchu), Governor of Kiangsi, to be Governor of this province, and promoting Ching Sing (Manchu), Provincial Treasurer of Honan, to the Governorship of Kiangsi, it was generally expected by the native officials of this province that Sung Shou would start immediately for his new post at Soochow, preparations at the time being even made in Shanghai for H.E.'s reception. News has now been received from Nanch'ang, the capital of Kiangsi, to the effect that H.E. is only waiting for the arrival of Ching Sing from Honan, before starting for Soochow, and that in all probability H.E. would leave Nanch'ang to-day or to-morrow (16th or 17th instant).

REMITTANCES TO THE COURT.

The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* states that a further remittance to the Court of Tls. 100,000, which left Shanghai on the 4th instant for Nanking, would be transported thence via Pukon to Hsianfu by land. As several previous remittances from the South have, notwithstanding military protection, suffered heavy loss from

robbers, the Emperor has issued orders that future shipments of treasure are to be made through the Piaoohu Company. This is an old and well-organised concern which secures immunity from theft for property entrusted to its care by means of fixed yearly payments to the robber chiefs of the various districts through which the goods pass. It has offices in all the large towns, and guarantees against payment of a high premium the safety of goods of all kinds. In case of loss it undertakes to grant full indemnity. With each convoy the Piaoohu sends one of its own men who makes himself known to the robbers by means of a peculiar flag and thus avoids molestation. The convoy is further protected against attacks from casual robbers by agents of the society, who are exceptionally well skilled in the use of arms. Under existing Chinese conditions this is the only way in which property can be safely transported from one place to another; and even the Emperor of this powerful realm is compelled to enter into indirect relations with robbers in order to ensure the safety of his goods.

THE CHINA SQUADRON COMMAND.

Our Portsmouth correspondent writes on the 18th ult.:—"It is considered more than probable that Vice-Admiral Sir Harry H. Rawson, K.C.B., now in command, will hoist his flag on the *Glory* and succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, K.C.B., as Commander-in-chief on the China station." The *L. & C. Express* of the 19th ult. similarly says:—"Sir Harry will transfer his flag to the *Glory* as Commander-in-chief on the China station, and will start on his way to assume his new command—in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour—as soon as his new flagship can be got ready. There has been a lot of delay in completing the *Glory*, but a definite order has now been issued that she is to be out of dockyard hands by 29th inst., and she is then to be fitted out as speedily as possible." It will be remembered, however, that Admiral Seymour's command had been extended, probably until the existing difficulties have been arranged.

Writing on the same subject to the *L. & C. Express* a correspondent says:—"It is an unusual—ought not the word to be written unprecedented?—occurrence for an officer to proceed from the command of the Channel Fleet to the command in China. This, however, only shows how greatly the importance of the squadron in the Far East has increased in the eyes of statesmen. Nothing has been said as to the return of the *Centurion*, the present flagship. If she remains on the station we shall at last have four battleships to counterbalance the six which France and Russia combined will shortly have in Chinese waters. It is a dignified position for the first naval Power in the world, is it not? It is understood that Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge was offered the China command, but was unable to accept it."

HONGKONG RELEASED FROM QUARANTINE.

We have received from the Colonial Secretary's Office copies of the following telegrams:—
FROM COLONIAL SECRETARY, HONGKONG, TO COLONIAL SECRETARY, SINGAPORE,
DATED 14th NOVEMBER, 1900.

"Is Hongkong released from Quarantine? Last case of plague 27th October. Quarantine withdrawn by Saigon."

FROM COLONIAL SECRETARY, SINGAPORE, TO COLONIAL SECRETARY, HONGKONG, DATED 15th NOVEMBER, 1900.

"In reply to your telegram of yesterday's date, Quarantine restrictions withdrawn."

One thousand fur caps have been indented for from home for use of the China Field Force by the Government of India.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who have been held on readiness at Jullundur for field service in China, returned to their former station at Mian Mir early last month.

The death took place at Colombo on the 22nd ult. of Mr. Louis Oliver Orloff, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and brother of the Colonial Surgeon of Batticaloa. The deceased was ailing for about three weeks.

SHAM FIGHT AT KOWLOON.

A sham fight took place at Yaumati on Tuesday, the Kowloon section of the defence, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Welchmar, being mobilised at half-past nine in the morning in positions to meet an attack by a force whose advance guard was known to have seized the hills to the north of the Military Station and was reported to be advancing on the Dock Fort and Whampoa Docks with the object of capturing them during the day, Victoria being cut off from communication between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. The defence was reinforced at 9.40 a.m. by two guns, 7-pounders, four companies of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and the Kowloon reserve troops. The guns of the Dock Battery were available to assist the defence, the Fire Commander being instructed to note the occasions on which his fire was used with effect on the assailants.

The attacking force, under the command of Lieut. Col. Teversham, D.S.O., consisting of two guns, 7-pounders, four companies of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, six companies of the 3rd Madras Light Infantry, six companies of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, with regimental Maxims, rendezvoused at Yaumata at nine o'clock in the morning, no advance being made until half-an-hour afterwards.

The limit of operations for the attacking force was bounded by a line drawn from the Joss House through the Naval Range on the west to Kowloon City on the East.

The umpires were:—Lt. Col. Perrott, R. A. (senior); Lt. Col. the Hon. R. H. Bertie, R. W. F.; Lt. Col. R. Baillie, 22nd B. Infantry; two officers, H.G.A.; two officers R.A. officers, Siege Train; and two officers, 1st Bengal Lancers.

THE CAPSIZING OF THE
"CANTON RIVER."

An enquiry was held at the Harbour Office on Thursday morning to enquire into the circumstances attending the capsizing of the dredger *Canton River* during the typhoon on the 10th inst. Hon. Basil Taylor, Acting Harbour Master, presided, and the other gentlemen present were Lieut. Butler, R.N., and Captains G. D. Bowles, Elliot, and McMaster.

John Scott, master of the dredger, sworn and examined, said that at about three o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, 9th inst., he gave orders to the engineers to be ready to go out. During this operation they fouled their head moorings, and it was getting on for dusk before they were cleared. It had begun to blow and was growing worse as the evening advanced. There were three chains out at head and stern of the dredger, and it was the head one which fouled. The wind at this time was blowing E.N.E. He decided to remain where he was. At about eight o'clock it began to blow pretty hard, and it was resolved to lower away the peak ladder, with a view to steadying the vessel, over which heavy seas were now washing. This was done, and about fifteen fathoms of the head chain were also slackened to keep her from dragging. At about one o'clock she took a list to port. The wind was still on the port bow. The vessel was taking so much water that the donkey engine was unable to cope with the inrush, one of the main engines was started to pump her, and the time then being between twelve and one. Still they could not keep the water under, and still the dredger kept listing to port. The seas were repeatedly washing over her, and she was full to the rail. It was about three o'clock when the dredger finally turned over. The pumps were stopped just before she capsized. Steam was very low then Mr. Robertson, second engineer, had previously reported that the engine room floor was afloat. The water all along had been washing right over the engine room, smashing the windows and doing other damage.

Mr. Scott at this point explained on a chart, at the request of Lieut. Butler, the exact position of the dredger.

Question—Did you know the meaning of the Observatory signals?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—You had a copy of the port regulations?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Did you personally give the order to put on the main engine?

Answer—I did.

Question—Were there no low deck ports on your ship you could have opened?

Answer—No, none of them could have been opened.

Question—Were the moorings clear when she began to go?

Answer—Yes.

William White, chief engineer, was next examined. He stated that on the afternoon of the 9th inst. about three o'clock, they were going out, having loaded their cargo, when the chains fouled, and they were detained. He got orders to bank fires; it would be about four o'clock when that order was given. The wind was high and a heavy sea running, but they were not making much water down below at this time; there was considerably more water in the stokehold, but even then nothing to speak of. About a quarter past two in the morning he was called up, as the vessel was making water and taking a list to port. He saw there was a good deal of water coming in over the port bow. The donkey engine was not sufficient to keep it under, and the main engine had been put on, but even then the water gained. He came up out of the engine room at a quarter to three, on the orders of the master. The steam pressure then would be about 65, and the fires were still burning. The pressure to begin with was 120.

Question—When you came up out of the engine room, how much water would there be?

Answer—Well, it was up to the fire-bars.

After witness came on deck the captain said—"Every one for himself now." It would be a quarter of an hour or so later when the vessel went over. Every one had a life-belt, including the carpenter, who was drowned.

Question—Could the carpenter swim?

Answer—I could not say, but he had more clothes on than any of us.

Question—He was last seen when?

Answer—I met him going down to the engine-room for a piece of waste to stop the holes in the wheel-house, and told him he had better not go.

Question—No one saw him after you?

Answer—Yes, I believe the captain saw him.

Question—What in your opinion was the cause of the vessel's capsizing.

Answer—Well, I would not like to say; it's not in my department.

Question—Still, as an engineer, I suppose you have some opinion on the subject.

Answer—Well, the cargo may have hung all on one side, but there are probably two or three causes.

Question—Was there any explosion before the ship capsized?

Answer—No explosion whatever.

Captain Scott, recalled, in answer to a question said he last saw the carpenter about five minutes before the vessel upset. Before she did go over she gave a sudden "kick;" the carpenter was on the upper side then. Witness never saw him again.

Question—Could he swim?

Answer—Well, I think so.

Question—He was washed away at once?

Answer—Yes.

Question—Would it have been of no use to make distress signals?

Answer—No, sir; the rain squalls were very bad, and it was impossible to see, it was so dark.

Question—Had you the means on board of making signals?

Answer—No, we had no rockets on board.

This was all the evidence, and the count then sat in private to consider its finding, which was delivered as follow:—"The steam dredger *Canton River* capsized and sank on the morning of the 10th inst., at about three a.m., during a typhoon. The casualty was, in our opinion, due to the fact that the stern moorings could not be slipped, thus preventing her from swinging to the wind. A large quantity of water thus made its way into the port chain locker and coal bunker, giving her a heavy list, which was increased by the great weight of the top hamper to such an extent as to cause her to capsize.

2.—"We find that nobody is to blame for the casualty, and that every step was taken that should have been taken."

Signed

BASIL TAYLOR,
Acting Harbour Master.
F. BUTLER, Lieut., R.N.
G. D. BOWLES,
Master s.s. *Tartar*.
GEO. ELLIOT,
Master s.s. *Breconshire*.
A. MCMASTER,
Master sailing ship *Sierra*
Miranda.

MANILA AS A RIVAL TO
HONGKONG.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* in discussing the pros and cons arising from the annexation of the Philippines, refers to competition which must take place in the race for Commercial supremacy between Hongkong and Manila. The paper says:—"Manila must become what Hongkong is now, only greater, and it will be on American soil in intimate communication with American commerce. Steamship lines will multiply, as they are already multiplying with the increased commerce which they bear. With multiplying lines and greater volume of business there must come low freights and the greater demand for the products of our labor which low freights induce. The final establishment of order in the Philippines, which will promptly follow the suppression of that wing of the insurrection which exists in America (and this wing has now been broken by the defeat of Bryan) will usher in such an era of prosperity for the Pacific Coast, as Pacific Coast patriots have only dreamed might be realized in future ages, but which now, under the magnificent statesmanship of President McKinley, seems destined to open upon us at once.

There is no reason why Manila should not in time out-rank Hongkong as a seaport. When the extensive harbor works which have been sanctioned by the Civil Commission are completed, Manila will possess one of the finest anchorages in the world.

INTERESTING TO SPORTSMEN.

The following copy of a letter has been sent to us for publication:—

H.B.M. Vice-Consulate, Macao,
November 15th, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the "prohibition" against shooting parties carrying arms through Macao has been withdrawn, and that I have not advised you before of this step as I thought the then remaining restrictions imposed, chiefly the necessity of applying personally at the Colonial Secretary's office for a permit, destroyed in a measure the utility of the withdrawal of the "prohibition" as far as Hongkong sportsmen were concerned.

I now have the honour to inform you that sportsmen wishing to bring guns to Macao for the purpose of shooting in Chinese territory, if arriving on Saturdays, can make written application to the Colonial Secretary here before-hand. They must state who they are, and what they are, also give points of ingress and egress as far as the Province of Macao is concerned and adhere to these points.

I have the honour to request that you will make this public through the medium of the newspapers of your Colony.—I have, etc.,

F. ONGLEY SEATON,
Vice-Consul.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong.

Japanese coal is likely to find a serious rival in the mines of New South Wales, if what Sir George Dibbs says is correct. Sir George Dibbs states that the Sydney Harbour Collieries, Limited, which has a capital of half-a-million sterling, has a wonderful future before it. After two years of work its shaft is down 2,000 feet, and it is expected that coal will be reached another 900 feet down in nine months. There have been public rejoicings over the progress, and what Sir George Dibbs said on the occasion of these was that when the rich coal deposits known to exist under the harbour are tapped Sydney is bound to be the commercial and manufacturing centre of Australasia, no matter where the Federal capital is situated.

THE THEATRE.

This well-known Australian theatrical company gave their first performance in Hongkong on Saturday night last before a crowded house. The piece presented was an Irish comedy-drama of the true Adelphi type, entitled *Home Rule*, of which the company, we believe, have the copyright. The piece proved very acceptable to the audience present, and it presented some very exciting and also some very humorous incidents. The leading part was taken by Miss Ella Carrington, who appeared as Phil Ireland, the staunch though oppressed young Irish patriot who is indispensable in an Irish drama. Miss Carrington played her part with much ability and deserved the applause given her. Mr. C. Taylor as Willy Reilly, the irrepressible gossamer, who always turned up just in the nick of time to frustrate the machinations of the gentry of the "Harvey Duff" type, and whose bulls and figures of speech created constant merriment, was the indispensable man in the piece. His performance was very clever, and we hope to see him in a part even more suitable to his ability. Mr. C. W. Taylor's performance as Whysee Doyle, the informer, was extremely good, and he richly deserved the occasional exclamation cast upon him by some emotional persons present. Miss Laura Roberts made a very attractive Irish maiden and acted her part with much spirit and skill. Her song in the last act was much appreciated. She possesses a sweet and well trained soprano voice of good register, which will become yet stronger. We also hope to hear her in a part presenting more musical opportunities. The other parts were all well played, particularly those of Mr. P. Carlton as the generous Lieutenant, and Mr. G. Paget as an additional informer. The scenery is some of the best yet brought to Hongkong by a travelling company and was very pretty.

A large audience assembled in the Theatre Royal on Tuesday night for the purpose of witnessing a performance of the amusing piece *Charley's Aunt* up to date. Though there were probably very few of those present who had not seen the extravaganza before, all seemed to enjoy it as though it was a new piece—the roars of laughter from beginning to end being continuous. Miss Ella Carrington made a great hit as Kittie Verdun (Jack's sweetheart) and Donna Lucia d'Alvadoroz (the real aunt), and Mr. Charlie Taylor as the counterfeit aunt quite distinguished himself. Miss Laura Roberts was a success as Amy Spettigue. In the musical evening scene in the third act she gave several pleasing vocal selections. Mr. Charlie Taylor also introduced "Maisie is a Daisy" from the musical play *The Messenger Boy*. The piece was preceded by a farce entitled *Cross Purposes*, which was much enjoyed.

The Taylor-Carrington Co. on Thursday night gave the final performance of their season, when a representation of Du Maurier's world-renowned *Trilby* was submitted to a well-filled house. The principal characters, Trilby and Svengali, were taken by Miss Ella Carrington and Mr. Charlie Taylor, Little Billee being represented by Miss Laura Roberts. The production, taken all through, was undoubtedly well-sustained, and the passion and power of the play were brought very vividly and realistically before an appreciative audience. Trilby, in Miss Carrington's hands, was an unqualified success, and Mr. Taylor's Svengali left nothing to be desired. Mr. P. Carlton as Taffy and Mr. C. W. Taylor as Sandy showed to very good advantage, the Scotch tongue of the latter being very faithful indeed. All the parts, in fact, were well staged, and *Trilby* as produced by the Taylor-Carrington company will doubtless long remain a pleasant recollection in the minds of those who were privileged to witness it. A particular feature, and one we must not forget to mention, was the beautiful illuminated stage picture, "Paris by Night," which concluded the play.

Two American boys both in their teens, who were discovered by the Tokyo police smoking cigarettes outside the Shimbushu Railway Station, have been released, but their pipes have been confiscated. They were the first foreign offenders against the anti-smoking law.

MESSRS. WARD AND MARSH'S
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION
CONCERT.

On Thursday evening in St. George's Hall Mr. Alec Marsh and Mr. A. G. Ward gave the second of their series of subscription concerts before a large and highly appreciative audience. Every item on the programme was excellent and showed how successful Messrs Marsh and Ward had been in its preparation. Mrs. Lowson and Mr. Hill (in addition to the parts originally assigned to them) took the places of Mrs. Badeley and Mr. G. Lammert respectively, who were indisposed. We hold over until next week's issue a fuller notice of the concert. The following was the Programme:—

Part First.
Duet for 2 Pianofortes (8 hands)
"Comedietta" ... Gurlitt.
Misses SHELTON HOOPER and SHAW, and
Messrs. GRIMBLE and WARD.
Song ... "La Serenata" ... Tosti.
Mr. ALEC MARSH.
Song ... "Kathleen Mavourneen" ... Crouch.
Mrs. MUDIE.
Song ... "Queen of the Earth" ... Pinsuti.
Mr. E. E. HILL.
Duet ... "Barcarola" ... Gounod.
Mrs. LOWSON and Mr. ALEC MARSH.
Violoncello Solo ... "Menuet" ... Squire.
Mr. J. H. MOIR.
Song ... "Maiden of Morven" ...
Old Highland Melody.
Mr. ALEC MARSH.
Song ... "Husheen" ... Needham.
Mrs. LOWSON.
Song ... "Manuelita" ... Trotiere.
Mr. E. E. HILL.
Duet ... "Maying" ... Alice Mary Smith.
Mrs. MUDIE and Mr. ALEC MARSH.
Interval of 10 minutes.

Part Second.
Duet for 2 Pianofortes (8 hands),
"L'invitation a la Valse" Weber.
Misses SHELTON HOOPER and SHAW, and
Messrs. GRIMBLE and WARD.
Prologue from "Pagliacci," (by request)
Leoncavallo.
Mr. ALEC MARSH.
Prison scene from "Il Trovatore" ... Verdi.
Leonora ... Mrs. MUDIE.
Manrico ... Mr. E. E. HILL.
Assisted by a Chorus.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 16th November.

QUIET RESTORED—END OF THE REBELLION.
Canton is now as quiet as usual, and foreign gentlemen and ladies have been into the old and new cities, travelling about without any fear of molestation. Since the collapse of the Kwangtung rebellion there have been, so far as can be ascertained, no further wild rumours. Admiral Ho Cheung-ching and General Tang Wai-lin have co-operated by land and sea to hunt down the rebels. The latter's chief, Chiang Sz-leong, has assumed another name, and is said to have gone to Singapore, while his brother who had smuggled arms into Waichow was caught by the "braves" of Admiral Ho tried, and decapitated.

A BRIGAND-PRIEST IN SHON TAK.

An Sam the brigand chief, who lately cut off his queue and turned priest, has escaped from the monastery, and putting on a false queue betaken himself to brigandage again. He and his associates have committed depredations and caused so much trouble in the vicinity of Shon Tak district that the elders and gentry there have come to Canton and petitioned the Viceroy Tak Sow to despatch troops for their suppression. The latter has ordered the prefect of Kwang-chow, General Lee, of the Kwang Hip regiment, and the Nam Hoi Magistrate to send troops to put them down.

WELL-KNOWN CANTONESE MURDERED.

A man by name Yeang, "the great tyrant," has been murdered in Ho Pun Street. He was a Mahomedan; and was recently sergeant in the regiment of the late Lee Ka Chenk. On the 10th inst. at 5 p.m. when he was walking about in the street near the residence of Chow, he met four persons who pointed revolvers at his

chest and shot him. He fell dead on the spot. Yeang was ever a great terror to the gambling shops and houses of ill fame. Whenever he went out he was always armed with a revolver. At the time of his murder he had a brace of six-chambered revolvers already loaded, but had no time to use them in self defence. As soon as the assassins had shot him they decamped and the passers-by dared not pursue them for fear of being shot too. Yeang's dead body was lying in the street that evening, and next day his relatives reported the matter to the official in charge of the district. After the inquest the body was removed into a mosque, where the funeral service was performed over his remains, which were then buried. It seems that about the end of last month the chief of the Kolao Hui society, Chü Cho Heung, was arrested, tried, and beheaded, and the deceased was suspected of privately informing against him. Consequently, three days after the execution of the Kolao Hui chief he was murdered. The deed is supposed to be the work of members of the society who wanted to wreak vengeance on him. The Nam Hoi Magistrate has issued orders for the arrest of the assassins.

EXECUTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE
LATE EXPLOSION.

A young man Sz, whose father was of the gentry, was arrested, tried, and executed on the 9th ult. for being implicated in the explosion near the Governor's yamen. He was placed in a basket and carried to the execution-ground guarded by 40 to 50 soldiers, and accompanied by an executioner who walked alongside carrying a big chopper, ready to sever his head from his body in case any of his associates interfered to effect his rescue. The convict was supposed to have been connected with the Triad Society, who raised the rebellion in Waichow. Probably, if he could have succeeded in blowing up the Governor's yamen and raising Canton he would have been made a rebel General.

LEKIN MONOPOLISTS IN DIFFICULTIES.

The lekin monopolists are in trouble, being in debt to the Chinese Government to the extent of at least 500,000 taels, which they are unable to pay. A certain lekin weiyuin, by name Yao, who is accused of embezzling a large sum of money, has been dismissed, while another man, Cheang or Lao, has been appointed in his stead as superintendent of the Lakin Bureau.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

A disastrous fire broke out at four a.m. on the 16th inst. in a vegetable shop in Yik-Chen Street, where an idol procession was taking place. A yamen of a petty military officer, together with about one hundred and sixty houses, most of them being brothels, was burnt to the ground. Luckily nearly all the persons attending the procession had returned home at that hour, otherwise the occurrence would have proved more serious. The only person reported as partially burnt was an old man, a gate-keeper, about sixty years of age. Three boats lying at Ma-Chao-Po in the vicinity of the fire were also burnt to ashes.

PEKING.

[FROM A NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, 27th October.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIES.

The Allied troops have reached Paotingfu, where they were kindly received by the local officials, acting in accordance with H.E. Li Hung-chang's instructions. Many of the troops returned, but some will winter at Paotingfu. The British have paid a visit to the Western Imperial Tombs and have their flags hoisted there.

THE OFFENDING OFFICIALS.

Kang-yi has died of disease (? of a broken heart). Yu Hsien poisoned himself. The Princes have been degraded and will probably die slow deaths by starvation. The only prominent man left, who is universally hated by the Chinese, is General Tung Fahsiang. If the Chinese demand that he be beheaded, he will no doubt rebel against the Imperial Government and will do whatever he likes with the Emperor and Empress Dowager, both of whom are in his hands. The Powers ought therefore to be satisfied for the present, and insist on Tung's surrender only when the Emperor is safe back

upon his throne. There will then be no difficulty in executing this fellow.

CHINESE EXPECTATIONS ABOUT THE SETTLEMENT.

The Ministers of the various countries have held a meeting, and negotiations will be opened in the course of a few days. The Chinese here expect the main matters to be settled soon; but as to the details, without a doubt these will take at least a year to arrange. They may be settled in Europe by arbitration.

TIENTSIN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. & T. Times* of the 10th inst.:—

It is reported that Count von Waldersee will probably winter in Tientsin, but will visit Pao-tingfu and Shanhaikwan before establishing his headquarters here.

For the next two months all British commanding officers are to carry out a course of instruction in transport packing and loading, as those details are of utmost importance in expeditions.

We regret to learn that Mr. Green has typhoid fever as a resultant of his late sufferings, but is happily doing well so far.

The second auction of confiscated goods took place in the Lyceum on Wednesday. It was on a much smaller scale, but prices ruled upward.

The coolies working for the Japanese in the reconstruction of their settlement are mostly arrayed in military uniforms which the Japanese discovered in the Taotai's yamen, to distinguish them from the coolies of other nationals.

Chinese are dressing up in foreign clothes and intimidating natives residing in the outskirts of the Native City.

The natives at Machikow have presented the American camp in Taku Road with two large silk umbrellas, in recognition of their kind treatment of the Chinese. The presentation of silk umbrellas to the foreign members of the Provincial Government is the latest device for extorting money from well-to-do Chinese in the City. Foreign officials therefore will doubtless be rather chary of receiving the same.

DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourth ordinary yearly meeting of the Dairy Farm Company was held in the Company's depot, Wyndham Street, on Friday, 16th inst., at noon. Captain A. Tillett occupied the chair, the other gentlemen present being Dr. Noble and Mr. Maitland, (directors), Mr. W. H. Potts (secretary), Mr. A. Walker (manager), and Messrs. Hamilton Sharp and Ling Wong.

The SECRETARY read the report convening the meeting, and

The CHAIRMAN said—The report has been in your hands now for some days, and we will adopt the usual custom and consider it as read. Your board are pleased that they are able to present you with a more favourable account than on former occasions, and trust that we may be as fortunate in the future. As mentioned in the report, we have to deplore the loss of Captain Burnie, who, you are aware, was, for many years, a most energetic member of your board. We have had our troubles at the farm and a certain amount of sickness during the past year, but the experience gained in the past has stood us in good stead and enabled us to prevent anything seriously approaching an epidemic. I do not see that any useful purpose will be served by enlarging any further on matters connected with our Company, and propose to allow report and accounts to speak for themselves.

Mr. HAMILTON SHARP seconded. He had taken a very warm interest in the affairs of the company ever since its commencement, although he could not lay claim to being at any time a large shareholder. It was merely by way of giving weight to his position as seconder that he made mention of these facts.

The report was unanimously adopted and the accounts passed.

Mr. WALKER proposed the re-election to the board of directors of Captain Tillett and Dr. Noble, whose terms of office had now expired, and who, being eligible, offered themselves for re-election.

Mr. HAMILTON SHARP seconded. They could not have better men, he thought.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WALKER next proposed the re-election of Mr. F. Henderson as auditor, and the motion being seconded by Mr. LING WONG, was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in terminating the proceedings, said dividend warrants could be had today (Saturday) on application to the secretary.

PUNJOM MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

REPORT BY MR. KERFOOT HUGHES.

Mr. W. Kerfoot Hughes, the Manager at the Mines of the Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., has submitted a report dated Pangong, October 16, to Mr. W. H. Gaskell, Secretary of the Company, on the present condition and future prospects of the Company. Mr. Hughes says that on his arrival at the mines on 1st January there was no responsible person in charge of the property, which was in a very neglected state. General renovating work was immediately commenced and has, and is being pursued. He attributes the cause of the delay in getting the machinery in order to the fact that they had not had the staff of mechanics to complete within the time the immense amount of work in hand. He then proceeds:—

I wrote to Hongkong for this class of workmen shortly after I arrived, but as none could be got there (the fountain head) owing to the briskness of business, nor at Singapore for the same reasons, nor elsewhere *en route*, it has been Hobson's choice with me and delay has been the consequence; neither have we had all the materials necessary at hand nor the appliances to put everything into working order. These combined, and the want of a competent engineer, has been a most serious drawback, and also cause of additional delay, but we are getting on with it as speedily as circumstances will permit.

I may also mention that until the shutting-up of the Gubau Establishment much of the fitters' time was taken up to provide for the urgent wants from that quarter, and latterly the Dam has been a great and constant drain on the resources of the fitting shop, and all the blacksmiths of No. 2 shop, have been exclusively employed with dam requirements and no extra blacksmiths could be picked up in these parts.

The present condition, although apparently not so roseate, is perfectly sound and genuine, and all the work which has been done is substantial and under control. The machinery and plant are being, and will be, put as soon as possible into serviceable condition and everything in readiness for use at a moment's notice. There are in stock some powerful and valuable pieces of machinery, consisting of engines, boilers, pipes &c., &c., also very many other valuable fittings and brassware in the fitters' store room, enough to carry on great developments without much further outlay of money.

The Mill Plant is our weakest point; still it is good enough and will not require further expenditure, beyond wages and the ordinary wear and tear, to do good service for some time yet. The water wheel is an immense power. It is difficult to overestimate its importance, should we be successful in finding payable quartz in the underground levels in this vicinity and at Swah, from whence I anticipate that we shall receive in the near future payable stone in abundance. The present position is also very materially improved by the near completion of our enormous and lasting reservoir—the greater part of the cost of which has fortunately been already passed through our books.

I think that the present condition is really good, sound, and worthy of confidence.

The Future Prospects—Are promising if the work of development be carried out with vigour and energy. The concession is not only undoubtedly rich and valuable in itself but it has rights and privileges which no one in the future can possibly hope to obtain in Pahang. It has one at least rich gold belt which extends from the centre of the concession up to the northern boundary line, a distance of five miles, very little of which has ever been touched beyond a little apathetic hen-scratching on the surface here and there.

Swah.—Which is now accessible by a newly-made cart road, is an extensive district on this

belt, with good prospects and plenty of milling stuff at hand easily broken at moderate cost. A small prospecting winze at a depth of 32 feet developed a reef with indications of gold stone too promising to be neglected.

Mill Gully Shaft.—The position of which has been most carefully considered, and was located to prove the lode which is dipping East and which it is hoped will be cut in the Shaft at about 150 feet, and also prove this underground from which very good results are confidently expected.

South Jalis Shaft.—The prospect of this shaft is unquestionably a very hopeful one. Visible gold has been in evidence at the 33 feet in the small prospecting shaft, which is now being enlarged to a 10 by 5 working shaft, and some rich leaders have been cut in a small drive started at the 40 feet level. Appearances at present are highly satisfactory and the indications of permanence are as certain as any such indications can be in mining; an assay of stone from this shaft gave a return of 13 dwts. 14 grains of fine gold per ton, and, as it was not by any means the richest that has been found in the same shaft, this must be regarded as eminently satisfactory.

It is also worthy of note that the tendency of the Government is to reduce the area of all leases, certain high officials contending for a 25 acres maximum, the quit rent now asked and paid for leases is \$1 per acre per annum as against our nominal rental of one dollar per annum for the whole concession, including the privilege of selling opium, which might be made to yield \$3,000 per annum, with active mining.

EXTENSION OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

Owing to great overpressure on the space at the disposal of the Italian Convent advantage was taken of the offer of Mrs. Forbes to purchase 'Rose Hill' as an extension to the buildings. But the income of the Convent from needlework, schools, etc., is barely enough for the maintenance of the 500 people dependent on it, and in consequence only about one half of the necessary purchase money could be raised. The Lady Superior therefore decided to appeal to the generosity of the public for subscriptions. She now desires to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums. Further contributions will be gratefully welcomed by this deserving charitable institution.

ENGLISH COMMUNITY.

A Friend	...	...	...	\$100.00
Victor H. Deacon	...	...	...	100.00
Armin Haupt	...	...	...	50.00
His Ex. Major General Gascoigne	...	...	...	25.00
Sir Thomas Jackson	...	...	...	25.00
His Excellency Sir H. A. Blake	...	...	...	20.00
Messrs. Holliday Wise and Co.	...	...	...	20.00
C. Pascual	...	...	...	10.00

THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

H. N. Mody	...	...	...	\$25.00
D. S. Dady Burjor	...	...	...	25.00
A. Rumjahn	...	...	...	25.00
D. N. Mehta	...	...	...	15.00
C. C. Karanjia	...	...	...	10.00
B. F. Kavarana	...	...	...	10.00
M. M. Kapadia	...	...	...	10.00
R. S. Mogra	...	...	...	10.00
B. B. Bhesania	...	...	...	10.00
J. P. Vassunia	...	...	...	10.00
M. J. Patell	...	...	...	10.00
P. F. Talati	...	...	...	10.00
E. J. Commissariat	...	...	...	5.00
Burjorjee Naorojee	...	...	...	5.00
S. D. Setna	...	...	...	5.00
M. D. Vania	...	...	...	5.00
Dadabhai J. Petigara	...	...	...	5.00
A. B. A.	...	...	...	5.00
Messrs. T. J. Dania & Co.	...	...	...	5.00
Messrs. Bomanjee & Co.	...	...	...	3.00
S. R. Futtakia	...	...	...	3.00
H. B. Dhabhar	...	...	...	3.00
H. Ruttonjee	...	...	...	2.00
Luck	...	...	...	1.00
R. M. Sorabkhan	...	...	...	1.00
Framroz P.	...	...	...	1.00
M. H. Razaek	...	...	...	1.00

A contemporary states that owing to complaints in regard to the French administration of Cambodia, the Resident, M. Ducos, and another official have been recalled.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 19th November.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

LARCENY BY A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

Lau Tim, who was charged with larceny, pleaded guilty.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, Q.C.) said.—In this case the prisoner is charged with stealing a coil of telephone wire, the property of the Government of the Colony, at Tai Po on 23rd December, 1899. It seems that the prisoner was linesman employed by the Public Works Department. Evan Dougherty, an overseer in that department, left six coils of galvanised line (in connection with telephone laying) at Tai Po. Early in January he found three missing. On 23rd December, 1899, Chin Wing, master of a marine store, bought one coil of wire from the defendant for \$6.33. On 12th January prisoner and two other men were charged with stealing the three coils. The case was remanded for a week and prisoner allowed out on bail. He absconded, his bail was ex-treated, and a warrant issued; but he was not arrested till 8th October.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said he had paid \$150 for this offence, having deposited that money and run away. Therefore he would pass a somewhat less sentence than he otherwise would have done. But the prisoner ought to know that whether he was employed by Government or anyone else he ought not to steal his employer's property. He must undergo imprisonment for four months with hard labour.

THE THEFTS FROM MILITARY PREMISES AT WANCHAI.

There were two counts in the indictment against Wong Hung and Wong Ling Sai, viz., housebreaking and receiving stolen goods. The prisoners are brothers. The first pleaded guilty and said he was the only person who committed the crime. The second pleaded not guilty. The first prisoner was accordingly told to stand down.

His Lordship—Mr. Attorney-General, I understand you don't propose to proceed with the first count against the second prisoner.

The Attorney-General—I think I had better proceed with them both, my Lord.

The jurors were Messrs. A. M. V. Schönmann, F. de P. Barres, A. McPherson, Thomas Banks, J. M. do Silva Rozario, V. C. C. Herbst, and F. G. Chunneght.

The Attorney-General said that on the 13th October there was a housebreaking committed on the premises of 25, East Block, Married Quarters, Royal Engineers, Wanchai. There were various houses round there—a central block and two houses each side. One of these houses was occupied by Corporal Eddie, of the Royal Engineers, who lived there with his wife. It seemed that on the night of the 13th October Corporal Eddie's wife left the house locked up at about seven o'clock, her husband being out on duty. When she returned at nine o'clock in the evening she found that the jalousies had been opened from the inside. On looking round she found that various articles were missing, and she at once informed her husband, who reported to the police. It was not found out who were the offenders at the time, but next door Sergeant-Major Crombie had his quarters, and on the 28th October his house was broken into, as well as that of a man named Wilson. On that day the first prisoner was arrested in connection with these robberies. He was taken to the Police Station and then to the house where he lived. There the police found all the things the prisoners were charged with stealing from Corporal Eddie's quarters except some money, a clock, and a sewing machine, the clock and sewing-machine, however, being subsequently discovered elsewhere. The whole thing was this. The first prisoner had admitted that he was the man who stole these things. The question the jury had to decide was the connection of the second prisoner with the matter. The prisoners were brothers and both were employed as survey coolies to assist Sergeant-Major Crombie, of the Royal Engineers.

Then they both lived together on the first floor of No. 1, Moon Street. The point was, did the jury think one brother could bring home a whole lot of things such as these without the other brother knowing perfectly well that they had not been properly come by? The Attorney-General read out a list of the articles which the prisoners were charged with having stolen. The value, including £4 12s. 11d. in money, was \$135. One of the articles stolen was a purse, and this was found in a box which the second prisoner said belonged to him.

Kate Eddie said she was the wife of Corporal Eddie of the Royal Engineers. She lived at the Married Quarters of the Royal Engineers opposite to the end of Arsenal Street. There was a little gap between her house and that of Sergeant-Major Crombie. She knew the prisoners as Sergeant-Major Crombie's coolies. At seven o'clock in the evening of the 13th October she went out, leaving the house locked up. She returned about nine o'clock and found that the jalousies had been opened from the inside. She missed various articles. She went to the Barracks and told her husband. Her husband accompanied her back to the house, and the matter was reported to the police. Among other things she lost was a purse which belonged to her baby. The purse produced was the same. There was no money in the purse. A sewing machine and a clock were also stolen. Those produced were the same. She had got all the things mentioned in the indictment back excepting the money.

By the Court—She had seen the prisoners about Sergeant-Major Crombie's house for some two or three months.

Police-Sergeant Ritchie said that on the 28th October he went with the first prisoner to No. 1, Moon Street, first floor, where he lived. At that time he was in custody for breaking into another house. Moon Street was a little over 200 yards from the Married Quarters. He found the second prisoner, who admitted being the brother of the other man. He then proceeded to search the place and found the things mentioned in the indictment except the money, the clock, and the sewing machine. A pawnticket relating to the clock was found, and it and the sewing machine were afterwards recovered. The purse produced was found in the pillow box produced, which belonged to the second prisoner. Both the prisoners were then taken into custody.

Chinese Constable Chau Sun, who accompanied Sergeant Ritchie to No. 1, Moon Street, also gave evidence.

Agiz Din, assistant warder at Victoria Gaol, said that on the 31st October the second prisoner obtained permission to write a letter. When he had written the letter he handed it to him. The letter produced was the same. He recognised it because he wrote on it the prisoner's name and number. He delivered the letter to the sentry on duty.

Wong Kwok U, the Court translator, said he had compared the translation produced with the letter written by the second prisoner. He made two or three slight corrections and then said it was all right. The letter was with reference to the man being bailed out. It directed the person to whom the letter was written to take a gold coin which was pasted on the partition above the bed in a certain room, to get it changed into ten dollars odd, and to give the money to his uncle to bail him out.

Police-Sergeant Ritchie (recalled) said the letter was read to the party to whom it had been written. The gold coin could not be found though some of the paper was found on the place indicated.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

In reply to his Lordship the second prisoner said he would like to call his brother, the first prisoner, as a witness.

Wong Hung said he had pleaded guilty to the indictment—that was that he stole the money and goods from the house of Corporal Eddie and then broke out of the house. The second prisoner was a pledge-man of his and not a brother. He only wished to tell his Lordship that the second prisoner took no part in this crime. Witness did it himself. He was in the house when the second prisoner was arrested. The purse produced was found in his box and not in the box of the second prisoner. Witness stole the purse from Corporal Eddie's house. After he had stolen it he put it into

his box. His box was in court. (Witness pointed the box out. It was not the same as that said to belong to the second prisoner.) The box was kept on his bed. When the police went to his house he saw the purse. He saw the police find it. They found it in his box. He saw them take it out of his box. His box was locked when the police came. He had lost the key and then a man living in the same house forced it open. He told him to do so. The other box produced belonged to the second prisoner. He saw it opened on the morning the police came. The second prisoner himself opened it with his key. Nothing which had been stolen was found in it. He was quite positive that the purse was not found in this box. There were gold coins stolen. He put them in his box and somebody forced open his box and stole them.

On being cross-examined by the Attorney-General, witness said it was not a fact that he had arranged with the second prisoner to get him off on condition that he helped his people while he was in prison. He took all the things away himself.

The jury found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

The first prisoner also pleaded guilty to two other charges, viz., entering the house of Sergeant-Major Crombie at two o'clock in the morning of the 28th October, and stealing a telescope valued at \$36 and a tiger's skin valued at \$18; and entering the house of Charles Augustus Wilson on the same morning and stealing therefrom a quantity of clothing, etc.

The Attorney-General produced a plan showing the situation of the block and the shrubbery close by. He added that it was discovered early on the morning of the 28th October that the rope attached to the skylight at Sergeant Crombie's house had been broken. The police were informed, and a number of people were set to watch a gap through which the thief or thieves would try to escape. The prisoner was seen to emerge from the bushes and was arrested. Some of the articles stolen by him were found in the bushes. It happened that some painting had been going on in Wilson's house and the burglar had left foot-prints that were found to correspond exactly with the prisoner's feet. Both the prisoners had had good employment and they had abused it by taking stock of the houses all around. This man had pleaded guilty to three robberies. Whether he had committed any others they did not know. At all events these occurrences had given a good deal of anxiety in the married quarters. He asked for a severe sentence.

His Lordship said that a man who did this kind of thing was considered a very dangerous character and must be kept from doing mischief of this kind for some time to come. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be sentenced to two and a half years' hard labour in the first case and five years for each of the other two offences, the two latter to be concurrent and to take effect on the expiration of the first sentence.

On the suggestion of the Attorney-General the money found in the prisoner's possession was ordered to be given to Mrs. Eddie, it being considered to be part of the money stolen from her.

TRIAD SOCIETY CASES.

Chan Sam, who was charged with being a member of an unlawful society, pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. J. A. Rumber, A. M. de Cruz, C. A. H. Westerberger, R. T. Head, J. Abraham, C. A. de Cruz, and J. P. Fonseca.

The Attorney-General said the charge against the defendant was that he was a member of the Triad Society. If that society had been simply a political society in China they would have had very little to do with it; but the Triad Society had been declared by the Legislature of the colony to be a dangerous society, dangerous to the peace and good order of the colony. There was an Ordinance which made it an offence to belong to the society and a more serious offence to be one of the leaders. The first Ordinance on the subject was passed as long ago as 1845. Another Ordinance was passed in 1887, the latter Ordinance providing that any person found to be in possession of insignia or books relating to the Triad Society should be presumed to be a member of such society. In consequence of

information received, on the 9th Oct., about 4 p.m., Lance-Sergeant Landor went to a house in No. 11, Lan Yu Lane, together with two Chinese detectives. There he found a basket belonging to the defendant under the bed. In the basket was found a book, which had been identified as relating to the Triad Society.

Lance-Sergeant Landor said he went to No. 11, Lan Yu Lane, in connection with another matter and he found there the basket produced. At first the defendant denied that the basket belonged to him but subsequently he said it did. The defendant produced a key and unlocked the basket and the book in question was found inside. When searched at the Police Station the certificate produced was found in a purse attached to the man's girdle.

By the Court—He had gone to the house in question about another man. He had no information at the time about the defendant. The defendant saw him take the book out of the basket. He said nothing about it, but when the certificate was taken out of his purse he said someone had left it with him. The defendant was a stonecutter. He did not know where he worked.

Tsui Yu Shang, who said he had made the Triad Society and its publications a special study, identified the book and certificate produced as relating to the Triad Society. The book contained particulars as to Triad Society ritual, and the certificate was a diploma of membership and a passport.

Un Kam Shing, sergeant interpreter at the Central Police Station, said that on the 9th October, at half past nine in the evening, he read the charge to the defendant and read over the printed caution to him—that he need not say anything unless he liked. The defendant made a statement which he took down in Chinese. The defendant signed it. Witness made a translation of the statement, which was to the effect that a man had given him the book as security for 30 cents which he lent to him.

The Attorney-General produced a copy of the statement made by the defendant at the Magistracy.

Lance-Sergeant Landor was recalled at the request of the foreman of the jury. He was asked whether when he found the defendant he was searching for the man mentioned by the defendant, and he replied no. He was looking for Ho Pau, who was still at large.

The jury found the man guilty and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Yau Ah Yeung, also charged with being a member of an unlawful society, pleaded not guilty.

Mr. W. A. Muskett's name as a juror was called, but he did not respond, and His Lordship directed that he should be requested to attend in Chambers at ten o'clock the following morning.

The Attorney-General said that at Shatin in the New Territory, where Lance-Sergeant Landor was stationed, the police were taking particular care owing to the unsettled state of the district. On the 8th October Lance-Sergeant Landor observed the prisoner sitting by the roadway near Shatin. Suspecting him he searched him and found in his possession a certificate which was found to be a Triad Society passport.

Evidence in corroboration of the Attorney-General's statement was given by Lance-Sergeant Landor and Tsui Yu Shang.

The defendant was found guilty and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Tuesday 20th November.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

LI U SAM V. LAM TSIT KWAI AND OTHERS.

Li U Sam, of the Tung Lou village, in the New Territory, sought to recover from Lam Tsit Kwai, Lam Pam Kwai, Tam Pat Kwai and Tam Fan Kwai, of Shan Pui village, in the Yuen Loong district, \$302, being the balance of principal and interest due on a promissory note dated 26th Jan., 1895, and given by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Mr. Grist (Messrs Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Reece for the defendants.

On the application of Mr. Reece, who had only just been instructed, the case was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon, the defendants to pay the costs of the day.

Wednesday, 21st November.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

RADECKER AND COMPANY V. GIRAULT.

His Lordship gave judgement in this case as follows:—

This is a suit brought by Messrs. Radecker and Company against Mr. G. Girault for the price of 80 cases of beer, at \$6.50 per case, sold and delivered. On the 16th October last, the plaintiffs agreed, by word of mouth, to sell to defendant 100 cases of Pilsener beer of three brands. These cases were a portion of a number of cases then lying in the sellers' godown at Wanchai. Delivery was to be taken in the next two or three days. I find that the sellers were made aware by the buyer at the time of the contract that the goods were to be shipped to Shanghai. It is agreed that the contract was for the sale of goods by description and not by sample. Where goods are sold and bought by description the law implies two conditions, first, that the goods shall correspond with the description and, next, that the goods shall be of merchantable quality. The first condition was complied with, for defendants' assistant, Mr. Kahn, said "we got the goods we bargained for so far as the brands were concerned." It was beer not cases which constituted the goods bargained for. The second implied condition is that the goods shall be of merchantable quality. Here again it is the beer, and not the cases holding the bottles that hold the beer which must be of merchantable quality. The quality of goods includes their state or condition, not the state or condition of the packages in which they are contained: and the cases of Jones v. Just L.R. 3 Q.B. at p. 205 and Randall v. Newsom L.R. 2 Q.B.D. at p. 109 show that the term *merchantable* is synonymous with the term *saleable*. Was then this beer in a saleable state or condition? The evidence shows that it was: for subsequently to the 18th October 20 cases, deposed by the defendant's witness to be in a worse condition (so far as the cases themselves were concerned) than the 80 cases the subject of this suit, were sold at the same price per case as the 80 cases. And Mr. Marten informed the Court that cases of beer forming a portion of the consignments that included the 80 cases in dispute, had been sold by him within a few months prior to the 16th October. No evidence of any weight has been offered to prove that the beer was of bad quality. The evidence was directed to show that the cases holding the beer were not merchantable for shipment, whatever that may mean. It is obvious, however, that both the cases and the beer were in a saleable state or condition and therefore of merchantable quality fulfilling the condition implied by law in respect of the beer. Later on I shall refer to the case of Gower v. Dedalzen 3 Bingham N.C. 717 as my authority for treating the beer and not the cases as being the goods that were sold. The general rule is that there is no implied warranty or condition as to the quality or fitness for any particular purpose of goods supplied under a contract of sale. The defendant however alleges that the circumstances bring this transaction within an exception to the general rule, because he had made known to the sellers the particular purpose for which the goods were required, viz. shipment to Shanghai. The phrase "particular purpose" means the purpose to which the goods are to be applied. The purpose to which this beer was to be applied was not shipment, it matters not whither. Shipment is merely one act in a series of acts constituting transport or removal for some ulterior purpose to which the goods are to be applied. This defence then does not fall within the exception, and the general rule prevails that there is no implied warranty or condition as to the quality or fitness of this beer for any particular purpose.

Then again the buyer rejected these goods, he says, because the sellers had delivered to him a quantity of goods less than they had contracted to sell, viz. 80 cases instead 100 cases. This defence was raised at the trial: whereas the evidence was that the goods were rejected at the time because their containing cases were not in good order and not merchantable, for Mr. E. Girault said, "I refused to take the goods because the cases were not in 'good order' and again 'the cases of beer were not merchantable.'" If the sellers tendered delivery of all the 100 cases, obviously the buyers had no right to reject them, as the goods were of merchantable quality and corresponded with the description by which they were sold. And while it is the duty of the seller to deliver the goods, it is the duty of the buyer to accept and pay for them. Now *delivery* means voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another. The seller's duty of delivery, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, is fulfilled when he affords to the buyer reasonable facilities for taking possession of the goods at the agreed upon place of delivery. It was not, and could not be successfully contended by the buyer that the sellers in this case did not afford him such facilities. The buyer's head coolie went to the sellers' godown where the 100 cases were placed at his disposal and where he had reasonable facilities for taking possession of all the 100 cases. Thus the sellers performed their duty under the contract by delivering all the 100 cases to the buyer, and the buyer was, under the circumstances, bound to accept, because all the implied conditions attaching to a sale of goods by description had been fulfilled, the goods both answering to their description and being of merchantable quality. Moreover, in the godown the buyer had a reasonable opportunity of examining the goods for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were in conformity with the contract. The buyer is not deemed to have accepted the goods until he has had this opportunity: but, having had the opportunity and the implied conditions having been fulfilled, he was under the necessity of accepting, and it does not matter whether he accepted or did not accept. There being no right to reject the goods, the question of acceptance or non-acceptance becomes immaterial. In this view of the case, the Court is relieved from the necessity of examining the evidence as to what occurred in the godown after the first few minutes with a view to determining whether there was or was not an acceptance by the buyer in performance of the contract. If it be necessary to decide whether the goods were or were not in a deliverable state, I hold that they were. The contract was for the sale of beer in cases: nothing was expressed in the contract and nothing is implied in law as to the condition of the cases. The state in which the beer was delivered was in cases, that was the state in which the buyer was, under the contract, bound to take delivery of the beer. It was suggested in Court that the contract was for the sale of cases of beer not of beer in cases. On this point the cause of Gower v. Dedalzen (*supra*) directly bears. There, in an action for not performing a contract to purchase a cargo of good merchantable Gallipoli oil contained in 240 casks, it was held that a plea that the casks containing the oil were not, at the time of the contract, good merchantable casks, was ill.

It had been contended that the contract was not for the sale of a given quantity of oil but of a certain number of casks of oil; that the subject matter of the contract was as well casks as oil, and that the casks ought to be of a merchantable quality as well as the oil. Park J. said "This was a contract for a cargo of good merchantable Gallipoli oil and not a contract for well seasoned casks. The casks are only an adjunct" and Bosanquet J. said "the circumstance that some of the casks were defective is no answer to the action. Even if all the casks had been defective in some respects, as in the loss of a hoop or two, and some of the oil had escaped, it would have been no answer, unless the oil had been injured, because it does not go to the essence of the contract. Suppose a contract for a number of bales of cotton of a given quality; the bales arrive and the cotton is of the quality required; it would be no answer to an action for the price to say that some of the bales were rent. It

would be of serious consequence if we were to hold that every defect in the recipient vessel would entitle a purchaser to avoid his contract for the commodity contained in it."

In the present transaction it was beer in bottles in cases that was sold, not cases holding bottles containing beer. The cases were a mere adjunct; there was no express condition that the cases should be new or intact or not soiled, and the law does not imply such a condition. Had the buyer liked, he could have protected himself by stipulating concerning the condition of the cases: he neglected to take that precaution and must pay the price of the goods, viz. \$520 as well as the plaintiffs' costs of suit.

Mr. Bowley was for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Bruton for the defendant.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G., (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND A SPECIAL JURY.

CHIU WAH V. CHUE KAN.

In this case the plaintiff is a trader residing at 54, Staunton Street, and the defendant a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, solicitors. It is a claim for the specific performance of an agreement, the defendant counterclaiming for \$6,000 deposited by him with the plaintiff.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. E. H. Sharp (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for the defendant.

The special jurors were Messrs. R. G. Shewan (foreman), A. Haupt, P. Jordan, S. Hancock, J. S. Van Buren, G. Stewart, and J. M. Beattie.

On the application of Mr. Shewan, it was decided to allow each juror \$10 a day during the hearing of the case.

Mr. Francis read the pleadings in the case. In his petition the plaintiff said that by agreement dated the 26th day of September, 1899, the defendant agreed with the plaintiff for the purchase by the defendant from the plaintiff of a piece or parcel of land situate in Victoria and intended to be registered in the Land Office as sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, of Marine Lot 55, with the messuages and tenements and buildings then standing thereon and known as houses Nos. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36, Gilman's Bazaar, for the residue of a term created by a crown lease of the said Marine Lot No. 55, for \$60,000, whereof \$6,000 of which was paid on account on the date of the signing of the agreement. It was further agreed that the plaintiff should at his own expense make a good title to the premises, that the purchase and sale should be completed on the 29th of November, 1899, and that the balance of the purchase money should be then paid, and that the plaintiff should thereupon execute a good and valid assignment of the premises to the defendant. By agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant the date of completion is subsequently postponed to the 30th November. The plaintiff was ready and willing on the 30th November, 1899, to execute a good and valid assignment of the premises to the defendant, but the defendant refused to complete the purchase or to pay over to the plaintiff the balance—\$56,000—of the purchase money. The premises were now of the value of \$45,000 only, and the plaintiff had lost a sum of \$15,000, and his costs, charges, and expenses of and in connection with the said agreement. The plaintiff therefore prayed that the defendant might be ordered to specifically perform the said agreement to purchase the said piece or parcel of land and premises and to pay to plaintiff the balance of \$56,000 of the purchase money with interest thereon at 8 per cent per annum from the 30th November, 1899, until the date of the judgment, or in the alternative that the defendant should be ordered to pay to the plaintiff \$15,450, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of writ to the date of judgment. In his answer the defendant admitted the allegations contained in the first five paragraphs of the petition excepting the allegation that a map or plan of the premises was shown to him on or before the signing of the agreement, and save the allegation in paragraph 5 that the plaintiff made a

good title of the said premises. The defendant made repeated applications to the plaintiff for the said map or plan, but none was ever shown to him until the 26th November, and the plaintiff had not as yet shown any title to the said premises. On or about the 19th September, during the negotiations for the agreement, plaintiff called upon the defendant at Deacon and Hastings' office and gave him a written memorandum purporting to show the measurements of the said premises. Subsequently, and before the signing of the said agreement, the plaintiff again called upon the defendant and informed him that the said measurements were understated, and gave him a second written memorandum which he said contained the exact measurements. On the 29th September an engrossment of an indenture of assignment of the said premises made between Creasy Evens of the first part, the plaintiff of the second part, and the defendant of the third part, with a figured plan annexed, was handed to the defendant from the said plan and from further investigation which he thereupon made, he discovered that the said measurements previously given to him by the plaintiff had been greatly exaggerated and the premises falsely described by the plaintiff in essential particulars. Such misrepresentations operated to the serious prejudice of the defendant, who thereby was substantially deceived and misled, and was induced to enter into such an agreement which he would not have otherwise done. In consequence of the plaintiff's misrepresentations the defendant declined to complete the purchase of the said premises and demanded that the plaintiff should return to the defendant the sum of \$6,000 paid as bargain money. The plaintiff had not returned the said deposit or bargain money, and therefore the defendant claimed leave to counterclaim. The defendant had no knowledge of the present value of the premises, and therefore did not admit the allegations on the point. Continuing, Mr. Francis said that on the same day the defendant counterclaimed and sent in his counterclaim. In regard to his counterclaim the defendant said that on the 29th of September, 1899, the defendant paid the sum of \$6,000 bargain money. The defendant subsequently discovered that the property was materially misdescribed and declined to complete the purchase, and therefore counterclaimed for this \$6,000 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent, from the 26th September to date of judgment. From further documents submitted by Mr. Francis, it appeared that the plaintiff denied that he at any time gave the defendant a second memorandum purporting to give more exact measurements than the first memorandum. The plaintiff denied that the measurements given in the memorandum were greatly exaggerated and that the descriptions given by the plaintiff to the defendant at any time were false and that the defendant was in any way prejudiced or misled by the memorandum. The defendant was personally acquainted with the ten houses in question and made a personal inspection of them. The plaintiff denied that it was in consequence of any misrepresentation or misdescription of the plaintiff that defendant refused to complete the purchase, but that the defendant declined to complete because of the fall in the value of land and houses. On the other hand the defendant contended that he repeatedly asked the plaintiff to take him personally to inspect the property in question, but that the plaintiff always shirked such inspection under the pretext that as the houses were used as family houses it was difficult to arrange for an inspection. Continuing, Mr. Francis said the one particular issue of fact he would ask leave to call attention to in the first instance was the issue of misdescription or non-misdescription. It was charged against them in the defendant's answer that they deliberately and falsely, knowing that what they were doing, what they were saying, and what they were representing was utterly untrue—that they represented to the defendant that the property was of a much more considerable area than it really turned out to be.

Mr. Sharp, interrupting, said that Mr. Francis misrepresented the case. They did not suggest for a moment that when these memoranda were given by the plaintiff to the defendant the plaintiff had the slightest idea that the statements contained therein were not true.

This point was argued for some time.

His Lordship expressed the opinion that the pleadings were capable of either interpretation—that the misdescription was wilful and deliberate or that it was a mere mistake.

Mr. Francis contended that in view of his Lordship's ruling the burden of proof was entirely on his friend in respect to the mistake.

His Lordship—That he should begin?

Mr. Francis—That he should begin.

His Lordship agreed, and Mr. Sharp offered no objection.

Mr. Sharp said he thought the jury would find in respect of most of the facts in the case that the two sides were agreed. There was very little divergence between the story they would hear from the plaintiff and the story they would hear from the defendant in regard to the main facts of the case. Such divergences as there were were of course of vital importance. The plaintiff, who was a land broker in Hongkong, had frequently approached the defendant, who had command of a little money. The parties were in a Chinese sense related to one another. That was to say they called one another uncle and nephew, they being from the same district. The plaintiff was a very senior man to the defendant. About the middle of September of last year the plaintiff went to see the defendant at the office of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings regarding the particular investment to which the attention of the jury would be directed. The plaintiff put it before the defendant without any particular impropriety that it would be a very good investment if he would purchase this property for \$60,000. The plaintiff gave to the defendant a written memorandum purporting to contain the dimensions of the property. It was in the plaintiff's own handwriting, and the plaintiff admitted it. Subsequently the plaintiff gave the defendant a second memorandum. This was not written by the plaintiff, who denied all knowledge of it. The second memorandum, however, did not differ very materially from the first, but the difference between the measurements in the memoranda and the actual measurements was material, being 13 or 14 per cent. The defendant asked the plaintiff to let him see the plan. The plaintiff went away and returned in about an hour saying that he could not bring the plan but that he had got the figures from the plan, and these figures were put in the second memorandum. About the middle of November the defendant wished to leave the colony and to close all outstanding and uncompleted transactions. He wished to raise money to start business at Manila. At that time the defendant did not know anything about this misdescription or that he had any legal right to rescind the contract. The defendant certainly did in the middle of November ask to be allowed to compensate the plaintiff for any loss which he had suffered by letting him off his bargain altogether. The plaintiff declined to let the defendant off his bargain, and from the 21st November to the 29th November the defendant was occupied in making a financial arrangement to complete the contract, which he had no doubt he was obliged to do. On the 29th November the assignment which the parties were to execute was handed to the defendant, who said he wished to get some independent solicitor—that was to say his own firm of solicitors, Deacon and Hastings—to peruse the assignment to see that it was in order. The assignment, or the draft of it, was sent to Deacon and Hastings' office with a plan annexed. Then for the first time the defendant discovered that the measurements in the memoranda were not correct. He put the whole thing before Mr. Deacon, who advised him to rescind the contract, which he promptly did. Since then nothing had happened in the matter which he need draw attention to. A very significant fact was this—that directly this error was discovered the plaintiff came over to the office and was taken into the presence of Mr. Deacon. He was shown the figures in the memoranda and asked if he could explain them. The plaintiff's reply was: "If any mistake has been made I must make it right." What he meant by that remark he did not know, but there was not the slightest suggestion on the part of the plaintiff at that time that this second memorandum had not been given by the plaintiff to the defendant.

The defendant was then placed in the witness

box, and he corroborated the statement of his counsel. He said he had known the plaintiff since July or August of last year. He knew him because he (the plaintiff) had leased some houses to him. The plaintiff mentioned this property to him about the 17th or 18th September, last year. He told him that it would be a good investment for him. On being asked for a memorandum the plaintiff wrote him one out. It gave particulars as to the measurements of the houses. He saw the plaintiff the same night at his house. The next interview which he had with the plaintiff took place the next morning. He asked him for particulars as to the length and breadth of the property and also for a plan. The plaintiff went away and returned in about an hour. He said there was only one plan which the owner was keeping and handed him another memorandum, saying "These are the correct measurements of the houses in question." The first memorandum (which was produced) did not say anything about the width, but the plaintiff said that Chinese houses were generally about 16 feet wide, and he might take it that these houses were the same. As to the second memorandum (which was also produced) the plaintiff said he had copied the figures given therein from the plan, which was the property of the owner. Witness asked the plaintiff to let him inspect the houses, but the plaintiff said there was no need, as these measurements were correct. He added that these were Chinese family houses and that it was very difficult to inspect such house. The plaintiff told him that most purchasers went by the measurements submitted to them and did not inspect the houses. About three days afterwards the plaintiff came for the deposit money. He told him that the money was not ready and the plaintiff asked him to write a letter to show to the owner. He wrote the letter suggested, stating that the deposit would be paid the next day. On the following day, the 26th September, he signed the agreement and paid the deposit. About the middle of November he received letters from his friend, Hon Tat Yuen, in Manila. They had previously been in the same office as clerks. His friend went down to Manila about the middle of last year. Before he went they agreed that if his friend succeeded he should send for him. In the middle of November his friend wrote him saying he was doing well and advising him to join him. In consequence he told the plaintiff he wished to go abroad, and the plaintiff said if he would offer him compensation he would cancel the agreement. He asked witness to consider the matter and say how much compensation he would be willing to offer. The next day he wrote the plaintiff the letter produced, and which was dated 15th November, in which he offered \$1,000 as compensation, to be deducted from the bargain money, the balance of the latter to be handed back to him. The plaintiff came to him the next day and said the compensation offered was too small and asked him to double it. He replied that he thought that would be too much, and he wrote him on the 21st November urging him to accept his offer. Getting no reply he wrote the plaintiff asking him to say how much he wanted as compensation. The following day the plaintiff called upon him and refused to talk about the matter and said they must complete. He subsequently told him he was going to arrange a mortgage for him for the houses for \$45,000. This was the plaintiff's own offer. On the 24th November he wrote the plaintiff, asking him to secure a mortgage of \$45,000 on the premises. Subsequently he discovered that according to the plan the measurements in the memoranda had been materially exaggerated and he accordingly repudiated the agreement.

Witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Francis, the cross-examination not been concluded when the Court rose.

Thursday, 22nd November.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND A SPECIAL JURY.

CHIU WAH V. CHUE KAN.

In this case (the hearing of which was resumed from Wednesday) the plaintiff is a trader

residing at 54, Staunton Street, and the defendant a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, solicitors. It is a claim for the specific performance of an agreement, the defendant counterclaiming for \$6,000 deposited by him with the plaintiff.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for the defendant.

The special jurors were Messrs. R. G. Shewan (foreman), A. Haxpt, P. Jordan, S. Hancock, J. S. Van Buren, G. Stewart, and J. M. Beattie.

The cross-examination of the defendant by Mr. Francis was continued. He said he got the \$6,000 bargain money from his father's estate—from the Kung Yuen shop, in which \$4,200 was still left, this being the executor's money. His next oldest brother was 19. He did not tell him anything about using this money in this speculation. Nobody acted as a go-between in the transaction, there being nobody but himself and the plaintiff. The price at which the property was first offered to him by the plaintiff was \$60,000. He himself offered \$55,000. He and another Chinaman did not go down to Gilman's Bazaar, with the plaintiff, and go into one of the shops to examine it. He wished to go to Manila for the purpose of opening a provision shop for supplying the American Government. He was going into partnership with Hon Fat Yuen, each of them to put in \$8,000. The first letter he received from his friend in Manila, advising him to come there, was dated November 10th or 12th. Other letters followed. He had none of the letters now. He had burned them. No one offered to buy any of the houses in question. He did not know that this was because the price of property went down in November last year. He left these matters to the plaintiff, who was looking after his interests. Subsequently the defendant said that two or three brokers came to see him about the houses. One broker offered him \$5,900 per house. That was below the price he had given for the property. When he wanted plaintiff to relieve him from the bargain he wrote him three or four letters. His first letter simply asked the plaintiff to come and see him. It appeared, however, from the second letter that in the letter preceding it the defendant offered the plaintiff \$1,000 to let him off. It was a fact that the plaintiff called on him on the 16th November and said he was willing to let him off on the payment of \$2,000 compensation. He subsequently wrote to the plaintiff and said that if \$1,000 was too small would he please to let him know what he wanted as compensation. He wanted \$8,000 or \$9,000 to go into business in Manila. He did not make any arrangements for getting the money. He did not give Deacon and Hastings notice of his intention to leave their employ. It was not true that the plaintiff never came to see him about releasing him from his bargain and that he never wrote to him or said anything to him about the matter.

Mr. F. B. Deacon (of the firm of Deacon and Hastings) said that when it was discovered that the measurements of the property according to the plan were much less than those in the memorandum he asked the plaintiff for an explanation, saying that if he could give some explanation it might assist him in being able to advise the defendant to complete. The plaintiff made a remark which was interpreted to him. "If wrong, make it right." He finally told the plaintiff that if he could not give any explanation or say anything about the matter—clear it up—he could not let the defendant complete, and the plaintiff then walked out of the room. The next day he went into the matter rather more closely and discovered that the figures on the second memorandum corresponded with the figures of the memo. attached to the plan. He then wrote Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist the letter produced. It was dated 30th November. It said that in consequence of the representations made by the memoranda their client was unable to carry out the agreement and claimed the return of the \$6,000. In reply Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist said that unless the purchase was completed by a certain date the plaintiff would commence an action against the defendant for the performance of the agreement. He

caused enquiries to be made to ascertain who was the writer of the second memorandum, and he was informed of the result.

The witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Francis.

The further hearing was adjourned.

CRICKET.

THE CLUB V. THE GARRISON.

The Hongkong Cricket Club commenced their first match against the Garrison on the afternoon of the 16th inst., the teams being:—

Hongkong Cricket Club:—Messrs. Maitland, Ward, Mackenzie, Lee, Salter, Burnie, Noble, Clifton Brown, R.N., Elliott, R.N., Strong, R.M.L.I., and Sercombe Smith.

Garrison:—Major Dyson, Major Dorehill, Captain Ainslie, Capt. Johnston, Captain Wall, Lieut. Nicholson, Lieut. Kriekenbeek, Lieut. Johnson, Lieut. Hill, Captain Langhorne, and Lieut. Higgon.

The Club won the toss and Smith and Maitland were sent out to face the bowling of Higgon and Dorehill. The start was anything but promising, three wickets being down for 38. Then Clifton Brown joined Maitland, who by this time was well set. The R. N. man played a strongly defensive game at the start. Subsequently he became freer and made several notable strokes on the leg side. Maitland continued to play a dingdong game, while the *Argonaut* man kept his wicket up, and between them they put on 130 runs, when Clifton Brown left for an invaluable and well-played 59. To him succeeded Ward, who adopted careful tactics at the beginning and gradually played himself in. A few strokes between cover and point were the prettiest in his well played innings. Ward had been in about half-an-hour when Maitland's magnificently hit innings, in which he made 100 out of 165 and totalled, 56 out of 285, came to a conclusion, he being well caught at long-on by Hill off Higgon, whose bowling was decidedly the best on the side. This is Maitland's record innings for the ground, his previous best having been 144 not out, also made against the Garrison. Had it not been for Maitland and his determined hitting the Club would indeed have fared badly. Shortly after Maitland's departure Ward followed suit, losing his bat in trying to recover his ground and being well stumped by Lumb off Higgon. His total of 66 was got quicker than usual and contained a less number of dangerous strokes. It was knocked up in double-quick time and considerably helped to swell the total. A noticeable feature of the fielding was the brilliant work of Captain Wall and Captain Nicholson, whom nobody could have excelled. The club are now in a favourable position, and though the team opposed to them is a strong one with such an excellent start they ought to be able to pull the match off. Between two o'clock and five o'clock yesterday the Club compiled 316 for six wickets.

By kind permission of the Colonel and Officers, the Band of the 3rd Madras Bombay Infantry played pleasing selections of music yesterday and to-day the band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers will be in attendance.

The Club followed up its batting success of the 16th inst. with some good bowling and fielding, which enabled them to put in and get out the Garrison twice in four hours on the 17th, and gain a decided victory by an innings and 140 runs. Noble and Salter resumed the Club innings about 11.15 on Saturday, and added another score of runs before the Bank man was taken by the wicket keeper off a scorer. His well hit innings contained the inevitable 6, Burnie joined Salter and helped to put on 33, of which he claimed 21, including a quartet of 4's, till he was held in the slips off the shoulder of his bat. Five runs later Salter had to go on account of his vis-a-vis hesitating and being in two minds: he had played a steady and useful innings of 18. If Mackenzie were a better judge of a run and his "yea" were "yea" and his "nay" were "nay", he would be a much more reliable partner to be in with. Twelve runs signalled the partnership of him and Lee, the latter being nicely caught and bowled by Higgon, whose record of 7 wickets for 92 in an innings which totalled 308 is matter for congratulation and personal satisfaction. Out of the

81 overs bowled, only 5 were maidens. This in itself shows that the bowling was not very difficult to cope with. The Garrison fielding all round was safe and in one or two cases already mentioned brilliant: but probably some of the bowlers might have set their fields with better judgment. About 12.15 the Garrison went in to tackle the large total before them. If they were to over top the Club score they had to maintain the same rate of run getting as the Club had achieved, viz, 10 runs an hour. An inauspicious start was made, for Wall called Ainslie for a snick to very deep slip, who fielding and returning well to the bowler's end had the pleasure of running out Ainslie at 13. Three runs later Kriekenbeek pulled a fast widish one from Salter on to his stumps. Langhorne and Wall averted further disaster before tiffin, when the score was 30 for 2 wickets. After tiffin Smith at once met with success, as Wall was well held at point off him, and Burke fell first ball. With the last balls of his next two overs the same bowler accounted for Dyson and Langhorne, the latter appearing to be just about well set. Then Salter came with a rush, bagging three out of the last four wickets for 7 runs, Hill in the meantime having fallen in the slips off the other bowler. The innings closed for 62 runs, Major Dorehill taking out his bat for a very watchful 9. Smith and Salter bowled unchanged and had the creditable analysis of 5 for 27 and 4 for 29 respectively. They certainly owe much to the fielding, which was alert and strenuous, every man in the eleven doing his best. At about a quarter to three, the Garrison essayed a second innings and the energies of the club were bent on getting them out again. The bowlers were the same successful pair and the field took the same places as before. The R. A. Major and Ainslie opened very cautiously and runs were hardly as plentiful as loot. Fourteen overs yielded only 19 runs: in the fourteenth over Ainslie was taken by the wicket keeper standing back to Salter's express. At the same total of 20, three more wickets fell, Dorehill running himself out and Kriekenbeek and Langhorne falling in one over to Salter. Burke and Wall made a stand and knocked off the bowlers, who were succeeded by Lee and Strong; the latter in his second over got rid of Burke for a hard hit 28. Dyson succeeded and played very steadily but was beaten by Lee at 103. Wall survived for another ten runs, when he was well caught by Strong off his own bowling. Wall was the only officer who had yet played the bowling with any effective confidence, and his 42 was an excellent display. His speed between wickets is great: does he always realise that all are not so fleet-footed? The next two to make a stand were the R. W. F. pair, and they added 40 before Higgon was bowled by MacKenzie, who effected the desired separation in his first over. Nicholson and Hill both hit out, the latter playing in very free style and not falling to Salter (who had resumed a few overs previously) until he had made a grand 6 off him and had made a capital 50 off his own bat. The fine ball that bowled him just shook off the bails. Lumb brought up the rear but fell in Salter's next over, the total being 196, and Nicholson being not out for a good 15. It was ten minutes past 5 or within five minutes of the agreed upon time for drawing stumps when the last wicket fell. Several catches were weakly dropped in the last quarter hour of play, and all chance of closing the innings within the time looked hopeless: but Salter came with a final rush, and it is really due to his splendid bowling in the second innings that the Club achieved its handsome victory. His analysis was 5 for 46 in the second innings and for the match 9 for 75! The Colonel and Officers of the R.W.F. had kindly promised their band for Saturday afternoon and only an unforeseen occurrence prevented the band from performing. The thanks of the Club are, however, none the less due. Next Saturday the H.K.C.C. and the H.K.F.C. try a fall.

Appended are the full score and analysis:—

THE CLUB.

First Innings.

T. Sercombe Smith, b Higgon	5
F. Maitland, c Hill, b Higgon	156
R. D. Anderson, b Higgon	0
Lieut. Strong, R.M.L.I., b Higgon	10
Lieut. Clifton Brown, R.N., b Dorehill	59
A. Gordon Ward, st Lumb, b Higgon	66
J. F. Noble, c Langhorne, b Dorehill	30

D. W. Salter, run out	18
C. M. G. Burnie, c Dorehill, b Higgon	21
A. Mackenzie, not out	5
J. E. Lee, c and b Higgon	8
Extras	20

Total 398

THE GARRISON

First Innings.

Capt. Wall, I.M.S., c Maitland, b S. Smith	13
Capt. Ainslie, 3 M.L.I., run out	7
Lieut. Kriekenbeek, 22 B., b Salter	2
Capt. Langhorne, R.A., b Sercombe Smith	10
Lieut. Burke, 22 B., b Sercombe Smith	0
Major Dyson, A.P.D., b Sercombe Smith	4
Major Dorehill, R.A., not out	9
Lt. Higgon, R.W.F., c Maitland, b Salter	6
Lt. Hill, R.W.F., c Strong, b S. Smith	5
Lt. Nicholson, 3 M.L.I., b Salter	0
Lt. Lumb, 3 M.L.I., c Burnie, b Salter	0
Extras	6

Total 62

Second Innings.

Major Dorehill, R.A., run out	6
Capt. Ainslie, 3 M.L.I., c Clifton Brown, b Salter	13
Capt. Wall, I.M.S., c and b Strong	42
Lieut. Kriekenbeek, 22 B., b Salter	0
Capt. Langhorne, R.A., b Salter	0
Lieut. Burke, 22 B., b Strong	23
Major Dyson, A.P.D., b Lee	12
Lieut. Hill, b Salter	50
Lieut. Higgon, R.W.F., b Mackenzie	12
Lieut. Nicholson, 3 M.L.I., not out	15
Lieut. Lumb, 3 M.L.I., b Salter	0
Extras	18

Total 196

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE CLUB.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dorehill	21	2	107	2
Higgon	23.1	3	92	7
Langhorne	16	0	80	0
Hill	3	0	19	0
Kriekenbeek	6	0	34	0
Ainslie	4	0	19	0
Nicholson	3	0	27	0

THE GARRISON.

First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. Sercombe Smith	16.1	6	27	5
D. W. Salter	15.5	4	23	4

Second Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sercombe Smith	12	5	33	0
D. W. Salter	15.1	3	46	5
Strong	10	0	33	2
Lee	10	1	34	1
Mackenzie	4	0	27	1

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F. C. V. VICTORIA R. C.

The above game was played at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon in good weather, before a fair turn-out of spectators.

The Hongkong Club won the toss and kicked off with the wind. They immediately set about forcing the pace, and succeeded in carrying the leather up to Chunnett's post, but an injudicious shot sent the ball on the outside of the sticks. A free kick from a foul throw-in gave them another chance of scoring, but a marked tendency on the part of certain players to selfishly hang on to the ball afforded the visitors a chance to get away—a chance, needless to say, they were not slow to avail themselves of. They rushed their opponents' position, but Lapsley spoilt a likely opening by kicking wide. The goal kick saw the ball again captured by the "Vic" forwards, who again kept Kew on the *qui vive* until Loureiro settled the point by sending past. The game now assumed for some time a give-and-take appearance, and hard knocks were rather freely exchanged.

The visitors were, however, doing all the pressing, and to relieve a well sustained attack Looker kicked into touch. Russell and Looker were in good form and blocked two successive fine shots. Herton captured, and sent in a swift ball that Kew just managed to save—more by luck than by good judgment, though. Apparently tired of these continued offensive tactics, which might result at any moment, no matter how vigorous the defence, in the ball being netted, the ground forwards, collecting themselves and bringing some judgment into play, were successful in capturing. Evading the "Vic" forwards by judicious wing-to-wing passing, they looked like securing first honour, but Fittock and Duncan tackled, and an unproductive corner resulted. Half time was sounded without any scoring having taken place.

The resumption of play saw the ground men still active. The forwards got splendidly away, but sent the ball past. Danger was not altogether averted, however. They seemed bent on returning the compliment they themselves had received earlier in the game, and Chunnett was called upon to save a strong, high shot from Wild. The "Vic" custodian was fully awake, however, and saved neatly. The visitors were not successful in getting the ball away, and two corners in succession were claimed by the ground eleven, the second seeing the ball just skim over the bar. Play from now till the whistle sounded was "much of a muchness," and the game ended without either side scoring.

H.K.F.C. V. R.E. TEAM.

The Hongkong Football Club met a team from the Royal Engineers on Monday afternoon at Happy Valley, and defeated them after about an hour's uninteresting play. The weather conditions, however, were entirely opposed to good football, a drizzling rain that continued almost throughout the entire game leaving the ground very heavy. Neither side had its full complement of players, the Club representatives numbering ten and the Engineers but nine. The teams were:—

H.K.F.C.: Goal—Kew; back—Looker; half-backs—Jenkins, Bonnar, and Howard; forwards—Low, (Capt. Swettenham, R. A.), Noble, Wild, and Lee.

R.E.: Goal—Burrell; backs—Thornhill and Tuohy; half-backs—McCraight and Dean; forwards—Barlou, Gordon, Carrigan, and Nolan.

The game was timed for 4.15, but the ball was not kicked off by the Engineers, who won the toss, until close on five o'clock. Half a minute after the start Burrell was visited, but Swettenham kicked wide. The Engineers soon after retaliated, a swift ball from the right wing just being caught by Kew. Low captured, and carried the field to the visitors' territory. Burrell returned a slow ball from Low who again tried for goal, but kicked rather wide. Nolan now retaliated for his side, and sent in a long shot that Kew easily kicked clear. The ground forwards had another run upfield, and evaded Thornhill and Tuohy. A pass from the right wing gave Noble an opening, and the ball was netted. At half-time the score stood at one goal to nil in favour of the club.

After crossing over, the H.K.F.C. made an effort to rush their opponents, and succeeded in carrying the ball well up to Burrell's charge. Thornhill's strong defence, however, made the combination abortive. The Engineers, short-handed as they were, quite held their own, and gave Kew an occasional look-up. At no time, however, was play on either side brilliant, but, as has already been said, in the weather prevailing it would have been absurd to expect brilliant play. A second or so before the whistle sounded Noble again scored, and the game ended in a win for the home eleven by two goals to nothing.

A football match was played at Happy Valley on the 17th inst. between a team from H.M.S. *Argonaut* and one from the Royal Artillery, 25th Company. The game resulted in a win for the latter by two goals to one, this being the first defeat sustained by the *Argonaut* men.

RUGBY—CIVILIANS V. UNITED SERVICES.

The Civilians played the United Services on Thursday afternoon on the Happy Valley ground, and the Services pulled off the game by a goal and two tries to nil. The game was of rather a scrambling nature, but the winners' backs were too good for their opponents. The Civilian forwards were somewhat the better men, but could not make up for the inferiority behind the scrum. The Services scored a try early in the game, the sole score of the first half. Just before half-time Hanson damaged his arm and had to leave the field, but Ardron was allowed to take his place in the Civilian three-quarter line. In the second half the Services scored a goal and, after a bad piece of play by their opponents, a try. Near the end of the game McMurtrie very unluckily failed to land a fine goal from a mark, the ball hitting the post and cross-bar, and the Civilians were thus beaten pointlessly. The teams were:—

United Services: back—Chambers; three-quarter backs—Chetwode, Sinclair, Wilshire,

and Clifton Brown; halves—Burke and Stevens; forwards—Loring, Lewis, Mulleneux, Gibson, Briggs, Sharp, Viger, and Holden.
 Civilians: back—Russell; three-quarter backs—Clementi, Hanson, Low, and Williamson; half-backs—Howkins and another; forwards—Saunders, Johnson, Bishop, Halifax, Wilson, Sandford, Stockwell and McMurtrie.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

"D" INFANTRY COMPANY.

The 2nd shoot for Mr. Keswick's Cup was held on Sunday morning last, and considering the importance of shooting to an Infantry Corps, the attendance of members was unsatisfactory. The following were the best scores:—

	200	500	600	H'cap	To.
	yds.	yds.	yds.	points.	tal.
* Private H. Horley	27	30	25	15	97
* Private J. Andrew	28	27	21	12	88
* Pte. D. M. Graham	18	26	22	21	87
Private A. Watson	28	29	28	sc.	85
Capt. J. Forbes	25	25	21	12	83
Private T. Grimshaw	27	20	17	18	82
Lieut. Skinner	24	22	23	12	81
Corporal A. Ritchie	26	31	15	8	80

* Winners of spoons.

THE INTERPORT SHOOTING MATCH.

FULL SHANGHAI SCORES.

The following are the full scores of the Shanghai team in the Interport Shooting Match on Wednesday last. The shooting at Shanghai was at 7.30 a.m. at the Rifle Butts. The light was good up for the 200 yds., but was just a little hazy for the longer ranges.

	200	500	600	To.
	yds.	yds.	yds.	tal.
Private Brand, S.V.C.	32	32	32	96
" Dumfries, "	33	32	31	96
Mr. J. C. Watson, "	33	29	32	94
Q. M. Sergt. Bourke, "	32	33	27	92
Private Samson, "	30	30	31	91
Col. Sergt. Sharples, "	33	30	27	90
Captain Young, 4th Gourkas	33	26	30	89
Insp. Collins, S.M. Police	32	32	24	88
Private Denham, S.V.C.	32	23	29	84
Sgt. McDonald, S.M. Police	33	15	32	80

323 282 295 900

The umpires were—For Singapore, Lieut. Ballard, R.N.; for Hongkong, Major Tripp; for Shanghai, Major Brodie A. Clarke. Lieut. Pragnell kindly took charge of the butts, and the men of H.M.S. *Hermione* kept the register.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the best scores made in the Spoon Competition on Saturday afternoon last:—

	200	500	600	H'cap	Tl.
*Sgt. Maj. Wallace R.E.	35	34	33		102
*Mr. Pidgeon	33	31	33		97
*Capt. Carlyle, A. O. D.	34	31	29		94
Mr. Marshall	32	33	28		93
Mr. Stackwood	33	33	27		93
Mr. Shoolbred	31	28	29	2	90
Q. M. Sergt. West R.E.	30	28	28		86

*Winners of Spoons.

HONGKONG.

We are requested to announce that the Victoria Recreation Club finds it necessary, through unforeseen circumstances, to postpone for the present the promotion of the Annual Regatta usually held in the month of December.

The comrades who had shared with him the perils and privations of the march to Peking bore to the grave on the 17th inst. the body of Lance-Corporal Burke, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who succumbed to an attack of fever in the Station Hospital on the same morning. The coffin, mounted on a gun carriage, was draped with the Union Jack and loaded with wreaths. Three volleys were fired over the grave.

An outbreak of fire occurred on the 16th inst. shortly after eight p.m. in a hemp-packing store at 26-28, Sai Wo Lane, West Point. The

fire was confined to the one place, and did damage to the extent of \$2,100. The loss is completely covered by insurance. Mr. Robertson, of the fire brigade, with Sergeants Ritchie and Sim, from No. 7 Police Station, were early on the scene, and by their efforts kept the outbreak in check until the arrival of the brigade from the Central.

The funeral of Boatswain Robert Parnell, of H.M.S. *Humber*, whose body was picked up in the harbour on the 16th instant, took place on the 17th instant at the cemetery at Happy Valley. The coffin, covered with wreaths and draped with the Union Jack, was mounted on a gun carriage drawn by bluejackets. The U.S.S. *Monterey* and S.M.S. *Gefion* were represented, as also were the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Royal Artillery, and the Royal Engineers. Three volleys were fired over the grave.

Only four cases of communicable disease were reported in the Colony last week, all four of enteric fever in the City of Victoria. All proved fatal.

From the Return of Stamp Revenue during the months of October 1899 and 1900, it appears that there is a total decrease of \$2,700.05 as compared with the receipts during the same month last year. Probate or Letters of Administration shows a decrease of \$3,118 and adhesive stamps \$1,776.57. Bank cheques show a decrease of \$45.50, but Bank note duty shows an increase of \$1,306.33. Conveyance or assignment has an increase of \$1,610.10.

The following express has been issued by the Cable Company:—"We are informed that the rules as to censorship of telegrams at Manila have been modified as follows:—Discontinuance of censorship extends only to telegrams exchanged between Manila on the one side, and Europe or America on the other. Messages to and from the Visayas Islands, and all messages to and from other oriental countries, will continue subject to the supervision heretofore exercised. Press messages are to be treated as previously advised."

Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps will regret to learn of the death of one of their old sergeants, Sergeant G. C. Hayward, of the Field Battery. The deceased resigned about two years ago, when he went to North Borneo. He returned to the colony about three months ago, having contracted a bad attack of jungle fever. He went into the Government Civil Hospital about six weeks ago. From the first his recovery was considered hopeless, and he died on Thursday, his remains being interred at Happy Valley on the 16th inst., many Volunteers and friends attending the funeral.

The following is the return of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st October, as certified by the Managers of the respective banks:—

Banks.	Average amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 2,719,773	\$1,500,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	7,373,354	5,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	445,073	150,000

Total \$10,538,200 \$6,650,000

On the 16th instant the remains of Assistant Paymaster J. S. Barber, of the *Don Juan de Austria*, were conveyed from the Naval Hospital to the Chapel in the Protestant portion of the Cemetery at Happy Valley, where the Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Union Church, went through a portion of the burial service. The body was subsequently removed to the Mortuary, where three volleys were fired by a detachment of bluejackets from the deceased's gentleman's ship. The ceremony was attended by a large body of American and other naval men and also by a detachment of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under Lieut. Vivian and Gwyther. All the British and other men-of-war in the harbour were represented, as well as the British regiments at Kowloon, by their officers, including Captains Paget, Plenderleath, and Pigman, and Mr. Lean of the U. S. Navy attended. U. S. Consul-General Wildman and U. S. Vice-Consul Aldrick, and many other Americans civilians were also present. The band of H.M.S. *Tamar* headed the procession. The body has been embalmed and it is proposed to take it to the United States for burial.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1900-1	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai	—	—
Amoy	320,674	321,077
Foochow	9,587,010	9,491,174
Canton	—	—
	9,908,284	9,812,251

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow	34,873,042	25,449,867

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai	—	—
Amoy	13,149,995	9,723,968
Foochow	6,608,634	2,643,067
	19,758,629	12,366,100

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	21,999,066	23,002,245
Kobe	11,448,067	12,961,640
	33,447,133	35,963,885

SILK.

CANTON, 10th November.—Silk.—Tastlees.—No settlements have been reported. Re-reels.—60 bales of Nos. 1 and 2 Grant have been settled in the beginning of the fortnight at \$620 to \$605. Supplies coming in slowly, dealers raised their prices \$40 per picul, but with orders in hand concessions of \$20 to \$25 per picul would probably be obtainable. Filatures.—Just when dealers began to give way a sudden demand sprang up for Lyons and prices advanced rapidly \$30 to \$40 per picul, about 1,000 bales being bought during the first part of the fortnight. This movement latterly receiving no encouragement from Lyons and the two buyers chiefly interested having retired from the market, business has been practically at a standstill during the latter part of the period under review. From prices paid we quote: \$800 to \$820 for Min King Lun 11/13, \$800 for Kwong Lun Fung and Han King Sing 11/13, \$775 for Kwong Lun On 10/12, \$760 for King Lun Tai 13/15, \$710 for Luen Wo Hing 16/20, \$690 for Meen Cheong 16/20, \$680 for Yu Ye Lun and Yee Wo Cheong, and Wai King Wo 18/22. Short-reels.—Have been almost entirely neglected. Waste.—The two buyers who followed the last movement having apparently covered their wants, withdrew from the market, and the price of Extra-Extra Steam Waste declined 8 to 10 per cent. Appended are quotations in Canton, with laying down cost in London and Lyons, Exchange 4 months' sight, 2/1½, and Fcs. 2.69 per Dollar:—

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1900-1901	1899-00
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	20,426	49,919
Canton	—	—
Yokohama	7,174	13,035
	33,600	62,954

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1900-1901	1899-00
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	3,765	6,718
Canton	—	—
Yokohama	8,240	15,495
	12,005	22,213

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 23rd November.—Some small arrivals have been reported.—\$95.00 to \$95.50. Sales about 20 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 23rd November.—A further advance in prices is reported, the market being brisk.

Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.05 to \$8.10	pci.
do. " 2, White.....	7.15 to 7.20	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ...	5.20 to 5.25	"
do. " 2, Brown ...	5.05 to 5.10	"
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.00 to 8.05	"
do. " 1, White.....	7.00 to 7.05	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown ...	5.10 to 5.15	"
do. " 2, Brown ...	5.00 to 5.05	"
Foochow Sugar Candy.....	11.75 to 11.80	"
Shekloong "	10.07 to 10.75	"

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 23rd November.—Malwa.—There has been a better demand for this drug and a steady business has been transacted during the interval at the following rates: New at \$770.90, old at \$800/830.

Bengal.—Our Market is rather quiet and only small sales are being made in Patna at \$942½ and Benares at \$937½.

Persian.—Best quality changed hands at \$940/950.

STOCK.

Patna.....	1615
Benares.....	367
Malwa	1,503
Persian	2,081½

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 23rd November.—Very small sales at \$19 only, closing depressed. Stock, about 1,500 bales.

Bombay,	17.00 to 19.00	picul
Bengal (New), Rangoon, } and Dacca,	19.00 to 20.50	"
Shanghai and Japanese, ...	19.00 to 22.00	"
Tungchow and Ningpo,	19.00 to 22.00	"
Sale: about 58 bales.		

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 23rd November:—A better feeling has to be noticed in our market, and during the early portion of the interval a good demand has been experienced and some 8,671 bales have changed hands at here and there a slight advance of 50 cents to a Dollar per bale. No. 10s. continue to hold the premier position, No. 16s. have attracted some attention, whilst the bulk of No. 20s. have been purchased by Northern buyers for the Szechuen markets. The demand has appeared a little earlier than was anticipated, but importers are prepared with large and varied stocks. The last few days there has been a pause in the markets, as buyers, having bought a fair amount, are unwilling to follow up sellers in their advance, while sellers, having somewhat eased their stocks, are inclined to hold off unless they obtain full rates.

Local Manufacture.—The under-noted business has been reported in the products of the Hongkong S. W. and Dyeing Mills, viz:—675 bales No. 10s. at from \$86 to 87, 575 bales No. 12s. at from \$88 to 89, and 50 bales No. 16s. at \$97.

Japanese Yarn.—Are in fair enquiry, but the demand is not general and appears to favour one special spinning; the total business of the fortnight amounting to about 700 bales Settsu No. 20s., at from \$99 to 101.

Raw Cotton.—Chinese descriptions are firm and sales of about 1,000 bales (small) have been effected at from \$21½ to \$22½; market closing steady with about 500 bales in stock. Indian staple is barely steady. A few small parcels of New Crop Bengal, aggregating 378 bales, have arrived during the interval. The quality is inferior to the yield of last year, the cotton being full of yellow spots. Dealers fight shy of the article and a parcel of 58 bales Superfine Etawa had to be sold in retail lots to five different buyers at \$19. Old cotton is practically neglected. Unsold stock about 2,000 bales old and new. Quotations are:—Bengal \$16 to 20, and China \$21 to \$22.

Exchange on India closes to-day at Rs. 157 for T/T and Rs. 157½ for Post, on Shanghai 71½ and on Yokohama 2½ per cent. discount.

From Shanghai the under-noted business is reported in imported and local spinning during the fortnight ending 18th instant, viz:—

Indian.—Total sales 5,712 bales, comprising 2,275 bales No. 20s., 215 bales No. 16s., 3,197 bales No. 10s., and 25 bales No. 6s., prices showing an advance of half to one Tael and market closing firm. Estimated unsold stock about 20,000 bales.

Japanese.—Total sales 2,500 bales on the basis of Tls. 70½ to 72 for No. 16s. and Tls. 72½ to 73½ for No. 20s., prices showing little or no change and market closing strong.

Local.—Total sales about 4,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 62½ to 65 for No. 10s., Tls. 65½ to 66½ for No. 12s. and 67 to 69 for No. 14s., prices showing an advance of one Tael and market closing firm.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 23rd November.—The downward tendency continues, the market being dull.

Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.65 to 2.70
" Round, Good quality	2.75 to 2.80
" Long	3.15 to 3.20
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 ...	2.95 to 3.00
" Garden, " No. 1 ...	3.25 to 3.30
" White	3.90 to 3.95
" Fine Cargo	4.15 to 4.20

COALS.

HONGKONG, 23rd November.—Small sales of Japanese at quotations:—

Cardiff.....	\$29.00	sellers ex ship to arrive
Australian \$14.00 to \$14.50 ex godown, nominal		
Yubari Lump.....	\$11.00	ex godown, nominal
Milki Lump	\$9.50	nominal
Moji Lump	\$7.00 to \$9.50	ex ship, steady
Hongay double } screened	10.50	ex godown
Hongay Lump.....	8.50	ex ship
Hongay Dust	5.50	"
Briquettes.....	14.50	ex godown

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 23rd November.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn: 100 bales No. 6 at \$74, 1,600 bales No. 10 at \$82 to \$86, 250 bales No. 12 at \$91 to \$93.50, 300 bales No. 16 at \$91 to \$98, 850 bales No. 20 at \$93 to \$106. White Shirtings: 1,000 pieces Flower at \$5.50, 2,000 pieces S Q at \$5.10, 1,500 pieces Gold Tiger at \$7.55, 3,000 pieces 300 at \$4.12½, 2,500 pieces 600 at \$5.20, 2,500 pieces 70 at \$4.25, 500 pieces Gold Horse at \$5.05, 500 pieces S Q at \$5.10, 1,000 pieces 600 at \$5.20. White Shirtings: 1,000 pieces 10 lbs. Red 5 men at \$3.75, 1,200 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Peach at \$3.50, 1,200 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Peach at \$3.50, 1,000 pieces 10 lbs. Palm Tree at \$4.60, 750 pieces Palm Tree at \$4.62½, 900 pieces 8½ lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$3.00. Mexican: 600 pieces 36 VV at \$3.25, 600 pieces 36 XX at \$3.30, 2,700 pieces 32 Stag Hunter at \$3.30, 600 pieces, 36 VV at \$3.25, 600 pieces 36 XX at \$5.30, 750 pieces 32 Red Stag at \$2.80, 1,200 pieces 36 VV at \$3.30, 1,200 pieces 36 XX at \$3.35, 600 pieces 36 Stag Hunter at \$3.35.

METALS.—Bar Iron: 1,400 piculs round, flat, and square at \$4.00, 1,600 pieces at \$4.00, 840 pieces at \$4.00, 500 pieces at \$3.97.

COTTON YARN

		per bale
Bombay Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$78.00 to \$109.00	
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00	
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00	
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00	
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00	

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

		per piece
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.15 to 2.25	
7 lbs.	2.40 to 2.55	
8.4 lbs.	2.90 to 3.60	
9 to 10 lbs.	3.70 to 4.50	
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.60 to 2.80	
58 to 60 "	3.25 to 4.05	
64 to 66 "	4.30 to 5.55	
Fine	5.20 to 7.90	
Book-folds,	4.40 to 6.30	
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.78 to 1.60	
T-Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.75 to 1.90	
7 lbs. (32 ")	2.00 to 2.25	
6 lbs. (32 ")	1.95 to 2.20	
7 lbs. (32 ")	2.85 to 3.70	
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	2.90 to 3.60	
Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to } 16 lbs.	4.25 to 7.10	

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to } 8 lbs.	1.55 to 5.00	
Brocades—Dyed	— to —	
Chintzes—Assorted	0.08½ to 0.17	
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.22½ to 0.60	
Velveteens—18 in.	0.20 to 0.22½	

per dozen

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.36 to 2.50	
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WOOLENS—

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops. 0.80 to 1.50

Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths 1.25 to 2.50

Long Ells—Scarlet..... 6.40 to 10.00

Assorted..... 6.50 to 10.10

Cumlets—Assorted..... 12.50 to 32.00

Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches } 8.00 to 20.00

Assorted } 8.50 to 10.00

Orleans—Plain 8.50 to 10.00 | |

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	4.00 to 18.00	per pair
METALS—		per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	4.00 to —	
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.)	4.00 to —	
Swedish Bar	6.50 to —	
Small Round Rod	4.50 to —	
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.	4.75 to —	
Wire 5/25	8.00 to —	
Old Wire Rope	2.50 to —	
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	10.25 to —	
Australian	10.15 to —	
Yellow M'tal—Muntz. 14/20 oz.	40.00 to —	
Vivian's. 14/20 oz.	40.00 to —	
Elliot's. 14/20 oz.	40.00 to —	
Composition Nails	65.00 to —	
Japan Copper, Slabs	41.00 to —	
Tin	70.00 to —	

		per box.
Tin-Plates	6.50 to —	
		per cwt. case
Steel ½ to ½	5.50 to —	
SUNDRIES—		per picul
Quicksilver	158.00 to —	
		per box
Window Glass.....	5.70 to —	
		per 10-gal. case
Kerosene Oil	2.50 to —	

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Hongkong Maru*, sailed on the 6th October. For San Francisco:—355 pkgs. tea, 19 cases silk. For La Libertad:—1 caso silk. For Champerico:—2 cases silk. For Guayaquil:—6 cases silk. For New York:—3 cases silk, 45 bales raw silk.

Per steamer *Doric*, sailed on the 23rd Oct. For San Francisco:—250 pkgs. tea, 17 cases silk. For Corinto:—2 cases silk. For Panama:—6 cases silk. For Callao:—5 cases silk. For New Orleans:—2 cases silk. For New York:—2 cases silk.

VERNON & SMYTH'S SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 23rd November.—The market continues quiet with no special features to report. Rates, however, remain fairly steady.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have changed hands at 314 and 315, closing steady at the later rate. The latest London quotation is £57, buyers. Nationals unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders and Unions continue on offer at quotations without business. Cantons remain in request but without sales. Straits unchanged. Quotations for the Northern Insurances in the absence of local business are taken from the latest Shanghai circulars.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Continue quiet with small sales of Chinas at \$76.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have found further buyers at \$32 and close with buyers at that rate. Indos have ruled rather easier with sellers at \$95½ after sales at \$96 cash, \$97 for December, \$98 for January, and \$101 and \$102 for March. Douglases continue on offer without business. China Manillas and China Mutuals unchanged.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have further improved to \$123, after small sales at \$122 for cash and forward at equivalent rates. Luzons unchanged and without business.

MINING.—Punjoms remain quiet and with but little business, a few shares have been placed at \$2.55 to \$2.75, market closing quiet at \$2.70. A small demand for Raubs has resulted in a sale at \$52, and at \$54 for December. Jebebus have changed hands at quotation. Queens, Olivers, and Caledonians have ruled neglected with sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been placed to a limited extent at 545 cash, and at something more than equivalent rates forward. Kowloon Wharves after further sales at \$85 are obtainable at \$84. Wanchais unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled much quieter, offers to sell at \$190 meeting with no response. Hotels continue steady at \$120 but without sales. West Points remain on offer at \$50 without business. Humphreys have changed hands at \$11.75 and close steady at that rate.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong are enquired for at \$5. Quotation for the Northern Mills are taken from latest Shanghai circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been dealt in on fair lots at \$18 and \$18½, closing steady with buyers at the former rate. United Asbestos have found further buyers at \$8. Watkins have improved to \$10.50 with fair sales.

MEMOS.—A. S. Watson & Co. interim dividend payable on 28th inst. Transfer books closed to 30th inst. Private meeting Punjom Mining Co. on 24th inst.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	[518½, 315 p. ct. prem. = London, £57.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	£1.
Do. deferred	£1	£5 5s. Od.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares		\$26, sales & buyers
B. Shares	£8	\$26, buyers
Foun. Shares...	£8	\$20.
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	£1	\$1½.
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M....	\$10	\$9½, sales & sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$123, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 32½.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 37½.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 375.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 27½.
Hongkong	\$100	\$5, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$7½, ex div.
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$50.
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$18½, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	£10	\$118, buyers
Hongkong Electric {	\$5	\$11, sales & buyers
H. H. L. Tramways {	\$10	\$5.20, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$100	\$180, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$50	\$120.
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$178.
H. & K. Wharf & G....	\$50	\$83½, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$170, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	\$45 p. ct. prem. =
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$128, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$76, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$51, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$295, sellers
North-China	\$25	Tls. 172½.
Straits	\$20	\$1.
Union	\$50	\$245, sales & sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$115, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$190, sellers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$11½, sales & sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$25, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	\$49, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$35, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$260, buyers
Gt. Estn. & C'donian	\$3	5 cents
Do. Preference...	\$1	30 cents
Jebebu	\$5	\$6½, sellers
Queen's Mines Ltd.	25c.	7 c., sales & sellers
Olivers Mines, A....	\$5	\$2, sales
Do. B....	\$5	\$1.30, sellers
Punjom	\$8	\$2.75, sellers
Do. Preference...	\$1	75 cents
Raub	16s. 10d.	\$51, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$20½.
Oriente Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$65, buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila ...	\$50	\$65, sellers
China Mutual Pref.	£10	\$27½, sellers
China Ordinary	£10	\$10½, buyers
Do.	£5	\$5½, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$40, sellers
H. Canton and M....	\$15	\$32, buyers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$95½, buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	£1	\$35½, buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$18.
Tebrau Planting Co....	\$5	\$4½, sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$3, sellers
Do.	\$10	\$20.
Wanchai Warehouse...	\$37½	\$61, buyers
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$10½, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$16, sellers
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$5½, buyers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited...	\$500	\$1,500, buyers
La Commercial, Ltd.	\$500	\$950, ex div.
Hensiana, Limited...	\$100	\$100.
La Favorita, Ltd. ...	\$500	\$625, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 23rd November.
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	2/1½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1½

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand	2.63½
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.69

ON GERMANY.—

On demand	2.14½
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ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand	50½
Credits, 60 days' sight	52

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer	157
Bank, on demand	157½

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer	157
Bank, on demand	157½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight	71½
Private, 30 days' sight	72½

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand	2½ p. c. dis.
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ON MANILA.—

On demand	Par.
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ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand	½ p. c. pm.
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ON BATAVIA.—

On demand	125½
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ON HAIPHONG.—

On demand	2 p. c. pm.
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ON SAIGON.—

On demand	1 p. c. pm.
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ON BANGKOK.—

On demand	60
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SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael

BAR SILVER, per oz.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 23rd November.—The freight market continues in about the same condition as last reported, with a fair amount of business on record. From Saigon to Hongkong, 2 steamers have been chartered at 13 cents per picul, and more tonnage might be placed at this rate; to Java 32 cents last; to Philippines, 37½ cents per picul can be obtained for a small carrier. Philippines to one port Japan, 38 40 cents per picul is offered. Java to Hongkong, 45 cents per picul has been paid for wet sugar, but at the moment there is no further enquiry and 32 cents per picul might be obtained for dry sugar. Bangkok to Hongkong, 35 and 40 cents per picul (with downward cargo) is offered for medium-sized steamers for a few consecutive trips. Japan coal freights.—Mojito to Hongkong, \$3.10 to \$3.15 per ton firm; to Singapore, \$3.25 per ton. Sailing vessels.—Nothing new under this head.

The following are the settlements:—

Bittern—British schooner, 399 tons, sold for \$10,500.

Telemachus—British steamer, 1,340 tons, sold, private terms.

Peiyang—German steamer, 1,036 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$3.10 per ton.

Cassius—German steamer, 1,627 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$3.10 per ton.

Bodlewell—British steamer, 2,209 tons, Moji to Batavia, private terms.

Taicheong—German steamer, 939 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 12½ cents per picul.

Tetartos—German steamer, 1,812 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.

China—German steamer, 1,217 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.

Dunav—Austrian steamer, 1,004 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java, 32 cents per picul.

Loksang—British steamer, 979 tons, three trips Bangkok to Hongkong, 35 and 40 cents per picul.

Babelsberg—German steamer, 1,379 tons, two ports north coast Java to Hongkong, 45 cents per picul (wet sugar).

Germania—German steamer, 1,714 tons, monthly, 1 month, \$11,000 per month (re-charter).

Tsintau—German steamer, 1,002 tons, monthly, 2 months, \$8,500 per month (re-charter).

Emma Luyken—German steamer, 1,109 tons, monthly, 12 months, \$8,750 per month.

Loyal—German steamer, 1,184 tons, monthly, 12 months, \$8,500 per month.

Tetartos—German steamer, 1,812 tons, monthly, 12 months, \$9,500 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—*Coromandel* (str.), *Ajax* (str.), *Canton* (str.), *Awa Maru* (str.), *Antenor* (str.) *Achilles* (str.).

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—*Pyrrhus* (str.).

FOR MARSEILLES.—*Awa Maru* (str.), *Annam* (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—*Stuttgart* (str.).

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Sambia* (str.) *Ambria* (str.), *Aragonia* (str.), *Wittenberg* (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Tacoma* (str.), *Riojun Maru* (str.).

FOR VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI.—*Empress of Japan* (str.).

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—*Gaelic* (str.), *America Maru* (str.), *City of Peking* (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—*Glenartney* (str.), *Hillglen* (str.), *Verona* (str.), *Devonshire* (str.), *R. Morrow* (ship).

FOR AUSTRALIA.—*Kasuga Maru* (str.), *Chingtu* (str.), *Airlie* (str.).

FOR SAN DIEGO.—*Carlisle City* (str.).

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.—*Maria Teresa* (str.).

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—*Kunsang* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST

MAIL.

November—ARRIVALS.

- 17, Waterwitch, British s.s., from a cruise.
- 17, Zafiro, American trspt., from Manila.
- 17, China, German str., from Saigon.
- 17, Tantalus, British str., from Moji.
- 17, Mazagon, British str., from London.
- 17, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., from Kutchinotzu.
- 17, Kaifong, British str., from Cebu.
- 17, City of Bombay, British trspt., from Odessa.
- 17, Rewa, British transport, from Calcutta.
- 17, Izumi, Japanese cruiser, from Swatow.
- 17, Tonkin, French str., from Yokohama.
- 18, Caesar, American trspt., from Cavite.
- 18, Akashi Maru, Jap. str., from Foochow.
- 18, Devawongse, German str., from Bangkok.
- 18, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 18, Hating, French str., from Haiphong.
- 18, Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.
- 18, Katsuno Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
- 18, Strombus, British str., from Kobe.
- 18, Yangtze, British str., from Glasgow.
- 18, Wingsang, British str., from Canton.
- 18, Algerine, British sloop, from Weihaiwei.
- 18, Esmeralda, British str., from Manila.
- 18, Chowfa, German str., from Bangkok.
- 19, Hsinfung, British str., from Shanghai.
- 19, Chiyuen, Amr. str., from Canton.
- 19, Daybreak, British str., from Canton.
- 19, Riojun Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
- 19, Pronto, German str., from Newchwang.
- 19, Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.
- 19, Canton, British str., from Chinkiang.
- 20, Michael Jebson, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
- 20, Hanchow, British str., from Shanghai.
- 20, Hailoong, British str., from Swatow.
- 20, Kasuga Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
- 20, Ernest Simons, Fr. str., from Marseilles.
- 20, Suevia, German str., from Shanghai.
- 20, Landaura, British trspt., from Taku.
- 20, Eva, German str., from Vladivostock.
- 20, Glenfalloch, British str., from Singapore.
- 20, Milos, German str., from Hongay.
- 20, Tacoma, British str., from Tacoma.
- 20, Mausang, British str., from Sandakan.
- 21, Benclutha, British str., from Canton.
- 21, Calchas, British str., from Singapore.
- 21, Gisela, Austrian str., from Trieste.
- 21, Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.
- 21, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
- 21, Sishan, British str., from Saigon.

21, C. Apar, British str., from Calcutta.
 21, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.
 22, Fushun, British str., from Canton.
 22, Hitachi Maru, Jap. str., from London.
 22, Achilles, British str., from Singapore.
 22, Telemachus, British str., from Moji.
 22, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
 22, Deuteros, German str., from Bangkok.
 22, Machaw, German str., from Bangkok.
 22, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
 22, Siam, British str., from Swatow.
 22, Sierra Cordora, British ship, put back.
 22, Pronto, German str., from Canton.
 22, Woosung, British str., from Canton.
 22, Germania, German str., from Newchwang.
 23, Hermes, Norwegian str., from Hongay.
 23, Chasseloup Loubat, French cr., from Amoy.
 23, Coromandel, British str., from Shanghai.
 23, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
 23, Eudymion, British cruiser, from Y'hama.
 23, Shinano Maru, Jap. str., from Australia.

November— DEPARTURES.

17, Coptic, British str., for San Francisco.
 17, Perla, British str., for Manila.
 17, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
 17, Sullberg, German str., for Vladivostok.
 17, Pelayo, British str., for Swatow.
 17, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 17, Phranang, German str., for Bangkok.
 17, Hong Bee, British str., for Amoy.
 17, Trym, Norw. str., for Bangkok.
 17, Aragonia, German str., for Shanghai.
 17, Tsinan, British str., for Hongay.
 18, Tamsui Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 18, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.
 18, Elita Nossack, German str., for Amoy.
 18, Siam, British str., for Swatow.
 18, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.
 18, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
 19, Zibenghla, British transport, for Calcutta.
 19, Uganda, British trapt., for Calcutta.
 19, Salamis, British trapt., for Sydney.
 19, Rewa, British transport, for Taku.
 19, Mohawk, British trapt., for Singapore.
 19, Tonkin, French str., for Europe.
 19, Daybreak, British str., for Shanghai.
 19, Wingsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 20, President, British bark, for Rjang.
 20, Monterey, American monitor, for Canton.
 20, City of Bombay, trapt., for Port Arthur.
 20, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 20, Kirkfield, British str., for Calcutta.
 20, Yangtze, British str., for Shanghai.
 20, Ernest Simons, French str., for Shanghai.
 20, Canton, British str., for Canton.
 20, Hanchow, British str., for Canton.
 20, Waterwitch, British surv. ship, for a cruise.
 21, Empress of India, Brit str., for V'couver.
 21, Landaura, British trapt., for Calcutta.
 21, Mazagon, British str., for Shanghai.
 21, Bencutha, British str., for Amoy.
 21, Hailoong, British str., for Haiphong.
 21, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
 21, Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.
 21, Taisang, British str., for Canton.
 21, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
 21, Peiyang, German str., for Nagasaki.
 21, Chiyeu, Amr. str., for Shanghai.
 21, Hating, French str., for Haiphong.
 21, Silesia, Austrian str., for Calcutta.
 21, Suevia, German str., for Hamburg.
 21, Hinsang, British str., for Singapore.
 22, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
 22, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
 22, Forest Dale, British str., for Moji.
 22, Strombus, British str., for Singapore.
 22, Calchas, British str., for Shanghai.
 22, Saint Bede, British str., for Mororan.
 22, Nanyang, German str., for Singapore.
 23, Woosung, British str., for Shanghai.
 23, Tantalus, British str., for London.
 23, Menelaus, British str., for Port Pirie.
 23, Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. str., for K'chinotzu.
 23, Hitachi Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 23, Michael Jensen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
 23, Babelsberg, German str., for Cheribon.
 23, Pronto, German str., for Vladivostok.
 23, Chowfa, German str., for Bangkok.
 23, Devawongse, German str., for Bangkok.
 23, Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., for Moji.
 23, Kasuga Maru, Japanese str., for Sydney.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Uganda, from Taku, Major Hayes, Capt. Finch, Lieut. Russell and Major Mould.
 Per Fushun, from Shanghai, Mr. Gibson.
 Per Haitan, from Swatow, Mr. F. W. Watts.

Per Loongsang, from Manila, Messrs. C. E. Hodde, F. Hammer, F. Stahl, A. L. Stone, Col. W. H. Beck, Messrs. W. G. Winterburn, J. C. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Butler and Mr. S. J. Perry.

Per Devawongse, from Bangkok, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and two children.

Per Tonkin, from Yokohama, &c., Capt. and Mrs. Gamatkousky, Mr. and Mrs. Figueredo and two children, Messrs. Lessner, Martinet, Villeneuve, La Veissiere and Destieux.

Per Kaifong, from Hoilo, Dr. Cawkins, Mr. B. W. Nuttall, Miss Meach and Miss Coleleugh; from Cebu, Mr. and Mrs. R. Martinez and four daughters and son.

Per Rewa, from Calcutta, Mrs. Baillio, Capt. Dick, Capt. Battine and Lieut. Brunner, R.E.

Per Esmeralda, from Manila, Mr. D. Earnshaw, Col. Greenleaf, Major and Mrs. Walcott, Messrs. J. Blackett, G. P. Tai, Fuller, De Loyzaga (and four children), Zisuo, Gaudino, Wilbey, Master Pimentel, Mrs. Augustin, Messrs. J. Vasey, Lemante and Jackson.

Per Hsinfung, from Shanghai, Mr. Adam.

Per Pronto, from Newchwang, Mr. Fawcet.

Per Riojun Maru, from Shanghai, Mr. Henry Jones, Rev. J. McFarlane, Messrs. Osborne, W. Tuman, A. C. Reed, A. Hasbanck and Jas. I. Sillespie.

Per Hanchow, from Shanghai, Mr. F. Glass.

Per Landaura, from Taku, Comdr. Eustace, Col. Walicker, Capt. Boodam and Senior.

Per Kasuga Maru, from Yokohama, for Hongkong, Miss Gillespie, Messrs. M. Matsuo, I. Hirano, T. Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Inugai, Messrs. H. Era, K. Shikatan, Mr. and Master Yakose; for Manila, Mr. H. G. Lane, Consul and Mrs. G. Narita, Messrs. Janston, Langford, A. Y. Evangelista, C. W. Briggs, F. Natividad, Mrs. A. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. O. Hiramoto, Mr. Yenami; for Thursday Island, Mrs. T. Tarumoto; for Brisbane, Mrs. L. Jephson; for Sydney, Mr. and Mrs. Hay; for Melbourne, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clark and Mr. A. Clark.

Per Ernest Simons, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Messrs. Creprier, Elentino Jaranilla, Estaban Jalandoni, Robert Desallais and Consul Claudel; from Singapore, Messrs. Yule, Coles and Ambrose Mitchell, Revs. Leguilcher, Piton, Ruigenbach and Gilles and Mr. J. Peres; from Saigon, Messrs. Camille Leparoux, Paul Duffau, de Broc, and Panigeon; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mrs. Loup, Messrs. Haviet, Solowestchick, All. Loup, Rousseau, Maho, Richet, Frenkin and Martin and Miss Amelie Didelot; from Colombo, Mr. Dimitri Nigris; from Singapore, Mrs. Klemmann, Mr. Isaac Schwarz, Mrs. P. Berkevsky, Mr. Max Grinfeld, Mrs. Bertha Zam, Mrs. Fany Factorowitz, Mrs. Dora Alexanderovitz, Mr. and Mrs. Schauzer; from Saigon, Mr. Huyvenaar; for Nagasaki, from Singapore, Mr. Goldman; from Saigon, Mr. Bouilli; for Kobe, from Marseilles, Messrs. W. Araki, Baku Ashimori, Cametaro Minami, Ruby, and E. Webb; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Messrs. Matsumaya, de Mickeaux, Mr. and Mrs. Sibidon and two children, Messrs. Maurice Pitz Henri and H. Stata, Mr. and Mrs. Wetch and four children.

Per Mausang, from Sundakan, Mr. Brown and Mr. J. Smith.

Per Tacoma, for Hongkong, from Tacoma, &c., Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stocking, Misses H. Stocking, G. Stocking and L. Stocking, Mr. A. B. Snow, Capt. H. L. Halstead and Mr. G. R. Edwards.

Per Gisela, from Trieste, &c., Messrs. Demetriades Szajheli and Matheun and child.

Per Taisang, from Shanghai, Mr. Furness and Master Murphy.

Per Lyeemoon, from Shanghai, Messrs. Cordes Stanley and Upton, Mr. and Mrs. Brazz and three children.

Per Catherine Apar, from Calcutta, &c., Mrs. Dunsford and two children, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Cumings, Mrs. Haddens and child, Mrs. Kelly and three daughters and Mr. Shaw.

Per Formosa, from Tamsui, &c., Mrs. Shepherd, Rev. Goodman Johnson and Mr. A. V. Reynolds.

Per Hitachi Maru, from London, for Hongkong, Miss Robinson, Messrs. Hartman and McCloskey, Mrs. and Miss Watson, Messrs. G. Jones, Burns, C. Schoiel and Capt. Crockett

for Kobe, Mr. C. Shibutani; for Yokohama, Messrs. K. Koyama and R. Kondo, Miss Gawthrop, Messrs. M. Otagawa, T. Wada, T. Uyena, Colonel Fuji, Colonel Fukuhara, Capt. Fukuda, Messrs. K. Nagato, M. Senkura, Rev. Y. Honda, Messrs. Niho, A. V. Francis, A. McDowel, H. Baker and M. Nuda.

DEPARTED.

Per Hakata Maru, for London, Mrs. Rex, two children and infant and Mr. J. Thorburn; for Antwerp, Mr. H. Lundberg; for Singapore, Mr. A. J. Anderson and Miss S. Ishimoto.

Per Konig Albert, for Shanghai, from Europe, Messrs. P. Creighton, H. F. Tullock, F. C. Richards, F. Steward, K. C. Schiern, Kohler, E. Arendt, Ch. Gsell, G. Gordon, F. May, Hollemeyer, Kamelow, Hamano, M. Dowdlet, Morosoff, McHidder, Ch. Grand, W. Furremann, E. Beihler, Derlin, G. Keitsig, C. de Voss, K. H. Fries, W. Kowalsky, W. Schaeffer, Walter, Hoffmann, Mr. and Miss Cowie, Miss O. D. Smith, Mrs. G. A. Matthews, Rev. G. Omen, Mrs. Lindberg, Mrs. C. Moutrie, Mrs. Knappe, Mrs. and Miss Kloppe, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Rabenhorst, Mr. A. Dedeyen and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fische, Miss E. Vandersteyen, Rev. P. Beebe, Rev. P. Kupper, Mr. Keyp and family, Mrs. Tallock, Miss C. F. Jewell, Messrs. A. Aqueno, A. M. Wilson, J. Lawson, P. Plambeck; for Japan, Messrs. Mayesomo, E. Schaeffer, T. Korle, Matsumoto, W. Geekee, Hollings, J. Smith, K. Sander, R. Go, M. Cohen, S. Nakagawa, S. A. Fugenamis, H. Fetzler, J. Israel, P. Moller, C. Henningsen, O. Pollack, Aratoon, Mrs. M. Smith, Misses E. Morton, F. M. Fugul, F. Mackie, Mr. and Mrs. von Hammerstein, Messrs. Blakeway, M. Winterfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. G. Grebin, Mrs. A. Kock, Baron Y. Yanggosh, Mrs. Blundell, Mr. and Mrs. David, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. F. Lewis, Mrs. E. Weiss, Mr. Trotzig and family, Miss Brandelens, Mrs. E. Bruhn, Dr. Makino; from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Lady Blake, Miss Blake, Rev. W. H. Hudson, Messrs. L. Goldenburg, A. Harmsen, Ebrahim, J. Arnhold, G. Fujihara, E. P. Hays, H. Reimers, A. Levy, C. Riech, G. Kerkamm, J. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Ashworth; for Kobe, Mr. W. Klose and Mrs. F. T. Gawse; for Yokohama, Messrs. L. W. Eadie and J. F. M. Marques, Misses M. Cross and E. Cross.

Per Perla, from Hongkong, for Manila, Mrs. B. Kraft, Mr. and Mrs. Streiff, three children, Mrs. Culver, Mrs. Rica, Mr. and Mrs. A. Roberto, Mr. Wilckins, Mrs. J. E. Green, Miss Coulter, Mr. McDermid, Mr. and Mrs. Lawler, Messrs. M. Pons, J. T. Gause, W. W. Clark, Lawrence, J. Coombes, J. Hilaris, Ed. Languin, W. C. Monroe, C. H. Brown, V. Bosch, B. Regidor, and Misses Larsen, Yeakel, Connors and Kolp.

Per Coptic, for Amoy, Messrs. L. Snidter, H. P. White, R. Tonzalin, H. Croskey and Dr. MacDongall; for Shanghai, Mr. J. H. MacLaren, Mrs. Anderson and infant and Mr. Cosale; for San Francisco, Mrs. A. C. Jackson, Mrs. R. Belfield, Miss Belfield, Messrs. W. E. Dennison, C. E. Hodde and Fred. Hammer; for New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wildman, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Butler; for London, Lieut. Biggan and Capt. Rowcraft.

Per Tonkin, from Hongkong, for Saigon, Messrs. H. Cremers, J. Fournier and Rev. Dabin; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Watie, Messrs. B. Klamburg, A. Stohp, R. Seentru, J. Jaspes, M. Wisse, H. Vouk, J. de Bruin and S. van Hillo; for Marseilles, Messrs. J. P. Vasco, M. Dourdin, J. Charles, and Rev. V. Laroche.

Per Empress of India, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Miss M. Nicoll, Miss A. Nicoll, and Mr. Nonchen; for Victoria, Mr. Gortoi; for Portland, Mr. J. M. Kan; for Tacoma, Capt. A. Raymond; for San Francisco, Mrs. R. Friedman and child; Miss Friedman, Messrs. H. G. Fuller and G. D. Willey; for Toronto, Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Jaffray; for New York, Rev. and Mrs. F. A. Christopherson and infant; for London, Capt. K. E. Haynes, R.A.

Per Loongsang, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stocking, two daughters and infant and Mr. Ambrose Mitchell.

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